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W. H. HANDEL
Printer and Publisher

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate South-westerly winds, partly cloudy, with a few isolated showers.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometrio pressure, 1005.5 mbars, or 29.69 in. Temperature, 88.7 deg. F. Dew point, 81 deg. F. Relative humidity, 80. Wind direction, South. Wind force, 7 knots. Low water: 1 ft. 8 in. at 10:22 p.m. High water: 4 ft. 6 in. at 5:31 a.m. (Wednesday).

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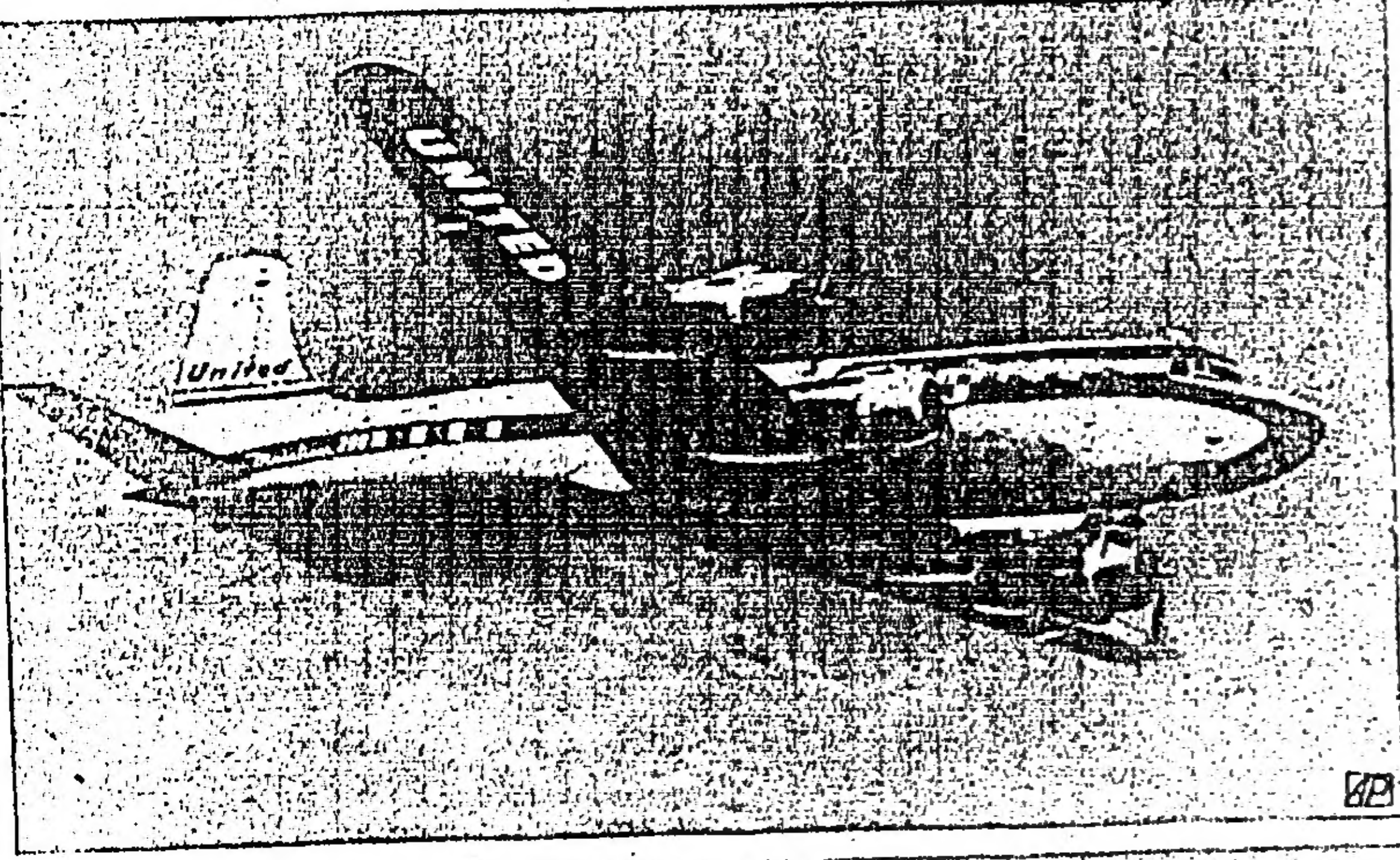
Tel: 27880

VOL. III NO. 151

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1948.

Price 20 Cents

Plane Crash Kills 43



The top picture shows the type of Douglas DC-6 which crashed into a hillside at Mt Carmel, Pa., carrying 43 persons to their death. Immediately above shows the swath which the airliner cut when it crashed into a high tension line and then disintegrated. Passengers included Earl Carroll and the former Mrs Oakley. Other pictures on back page.—AP Photos.

STALIN BREAKS WITH TITO

Branded A Traitor SENSATIONAL RUPTURE

London, June 28.—The Soviet Union's Communist front in Eastern Europe broke wide open today with the sensational news that Stalin's former partner—Marshal Tito—has been accused of Trotskyism.

An announcement in Prague of the recent Cominform meeting which Yugoslavia refused to attend read that the Yugoslav Communist Party is out of the Cominform and has electrified the western capitals of Europe who are waiting in a tense anxiety for the outcome of the Berlin crisis.

It was the first major favourable break for the west in months of the old cold war. It confirmed the predictions of some of the west's best experts on East European affairs that Russia was having plenty of trouble with some of her satellites.

Western diplomats were jubilant, especially so because Marshal Tito's officials at international conferences had been of most servile to the Soviet dictator and most obnoxious in what the west considered unreasonable demands. Nothing comparable to this has happened in the Soviet Union's postwar era of Communist domination of the eastern European countries. Western diplomats hopefully looked forward to the possibility that it would strengthen the suppressed resistance to Sovietism in other eastern nations.

LEADERS GUILTY

It is necessary to go back to the purges inside Russia itself in the mid-thirties to find anything comparable in importance.

The communiqué disclosing the development names all of Yugoslavia's top Communist leaders as guilty and "threw the book" at the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The Cominform—created only last fall to fight the Marshall Plan—had its headquarters in Belgrade, capital of the country whose Communist Party has now been ejected from the "family of brotherly Communist parties" and from the Cominform itself.

Marshal Tito has long been the symbol of puppet Sovietism outside Russia. His Red ruthlessness against the "bourgeoisie" and his medal of the Order of the Patriotic War, a typical trade-mark of strutting dictators in the postwar era.

Yugoslavia had been Russia's strongest link in the Communist stranglehold of Eastern Europe. Today this startling development makes it the weakest with the disclosure that Yugoslavia is opposed to Russian cold war tactics and wanted to come to an agreement with the Marshall plan of the west.

REFUSES TO TALK

The Yugoslavia Foreign Minister, Stanoe Simic today refused to talk to the foreign press. When the United Press in Prague telephoned him at the Belgrade Foreign Office for his comment on the Cominform action against Yugoslavia, he declared:

"I have not authorised anyone to connect me with a foreign news agency. He refused to hear any questions and hung up.—United Press.

UNDER ARREST

Washington, June 28.—There is speculation in some quarters that Tito might be under arrest in Yugoslavia. These sources speculated that the Prague announcement might mean that a new Soviet-sponsored leader has taken over Tito's job.

Other pointed out, however, that Tito alone of all Soviet satellite leaders has been in a position to act independently of the Kremlin. Tito was not regarded here as a puppet but rather as the only satellite leader who has pulled himself up by his own bootstraps.—United Press.



MARSHAL TITO

SHOCKING QUAKE DISASTER

30,000 Estimated
To Be Dead

Tokyo, June 29.—Five towns were destroyed in the earthquake which hit the central section of the main Japanese island of Honshu late yesterday, according to United States Army sources.

Fukui, a silk centre of 85,000 people on the west coast, south-west of Tokyo, was in flames and reports from Japanese police officer said that only the concrete prefectural office was left standing.

Fires there were reported visible for 10 miles. A United States Army officer reported that the towns of Mikuni, Matsuyama, Kanbun and Maruoka—all within 10 miles of the shock centre near Fukui—were also destroyed.

The first shock occurred at 5:12 p.m. (local time) yesterday. Japanese were already hard at work trying to reopen communications blocked by collapsed bridges and tunnels, and guiding vehicles slowly moving in to evacuate the injured.

CASUALTIES HIGH

Appeals for help were broadcast last night from Fukui, the silk city of 85,000 inhabitants, which was devastated as earthquakes, followed by fire and huge tidal waves, rocked Central Japan.

Early unconfirmed reports gave 30,000 killed, injured and missing and 500,000 left homeless, although General Crawford Sams, the Allied Control Public Health chief, told Reuter at midnight (local time) that it was apparent the earthquake was not nearly as serious as at first believed.

Governor Obata of Fukui declared over the radio: "At 8 p.m., all the houses collapsed in the city and fires in many places were spreading. He appealed for immediate aid from neighbouring Governor."

First reports described Daishojo, a town 25 miles north of Fukui, as "obliterated," whereas later official reports gave 17 dead, 74 injured, 500 homes destroyed and nearly 300 partially destroyed in the town and its surroundings.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Headquarters, holding an urgent session, decided not to declare a state of emergency but to concentrate on relief work. No rioting has been reported.

Early this morning, 85,000 people in burning Fukui were still cut off from rescue relief teams by a wrecked railway bridge, according to a Ministry of Communications' broadcast.

The broadcast said all Fukui was burning, except the concrete core of the buildings. An American of the Japanese relief team, which was due at Fukui at dawn, will not now be able to go beyond the railway bridge south of the town.

Little hope was seen of rescue relief work being undertaken until after the fires burned out.

"TOWN 'SPINS ROUND'"
Fukui, a silk city on the coast of Honshu, had 27,000 homes and a population of 85,000. Fires swept at terrific speed through the wooden houses which had sprung up after the Allied air raids to create a vast "sandy town."

An earthquake, believed to be the severest in Hawaiian history, shook Oahu Island, two-thirds of the way across the Pacific from Japan today, a Reuter despatch (Continued on Page 5)

State Of National Emergency Proclaimed

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITAIN'S DOCK STRIKE

LONDON, JUNE 28.—THE KING TO-NIGHT SIGNED A PROCLAMATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY TO DEAL WITH THE DOCK STRIKE.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, in a broadcast address shortly afterwards, declared that the Government "must see the people are fed."

He addressed himself directly to the workers and described the unofficial work stoppage, which began two weeks ago, as "a strike against your mates, a strike against the housewives and a strike against the ordinary common people."

"I am sure the people of this country will support the Government in the steps they have taken and are taking," Mr Attlee declared.

The Royal proclamation was signed at a hurriedly summoned session of the Privy Council at Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh.

When published in the Royal Gazette on Tuesday, it will enable the Labour Government to invoke the national emergency act of 1920—last used in the 1920 general strike.

WIDE POWERS

Under this act the Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, may assume extraordinary powers to safeguard the life and health of the country.

Among other things, it may requisition buildings, take over transport and require billeting of troops or voluntary workers who perform essential work.

The act does not, however, permit conscription of industry or workers. Neither does it provide any penalty for continuing a strike.

Mr Attlee told the striking dockers that their unofficial walkout is "punishing innocent people and injuring your country." He asked: "Who advised you to do this?"

"No people of great influence, but only a small nucleus instructed for political reasons to take advantage of any situation for the disruption of the British economy and the undermining of the Government."

Declaration of a state of emergency was expected almost immediately.

IRRESPONSIBLE MINORITY

Mr Attlee told the Commons that "the irresponsible action of a section of the workers was inflicting grave injury on the nation."

He said that "full use would be made of further service personnel to maintain the economic life of the people."

The Government, which up to today had used not more than 300 troops to move perishable food supplies from the strike bound ships, had 6,000 servicemen on call today; 1,100 of them were assigned to cargo handling on London's waterfront.

The strike, threatening as it does the national drive for economic recovery by delaying shipment of vital exports, caused widespread losses on the London Stock Exchange.

Ten million inhabitants are already feeling the effects of the work stoppage. Their meagre ration of 10d. worth per week of fresh meat has already been cut to 6d. worth. The deficiency, the Food Ministry has announced, will be made up with corned beef.

BACK TO WAR DAYS

The emergency regulations asked for by the Government today, hark back to the war days.

It will permit the Government to conscript and direct labour at will. But in order to do so, the Government must proclaim that a state of emergency exists.

Under the regulations all registered workers are subject to emergency regulation.

The Labour Government has several times before used troops to move strike bound supplies. But never before, since it came to power in 1945, has it asked for emergency powers to deal with a labour dispute.

(Continued on Page 5)

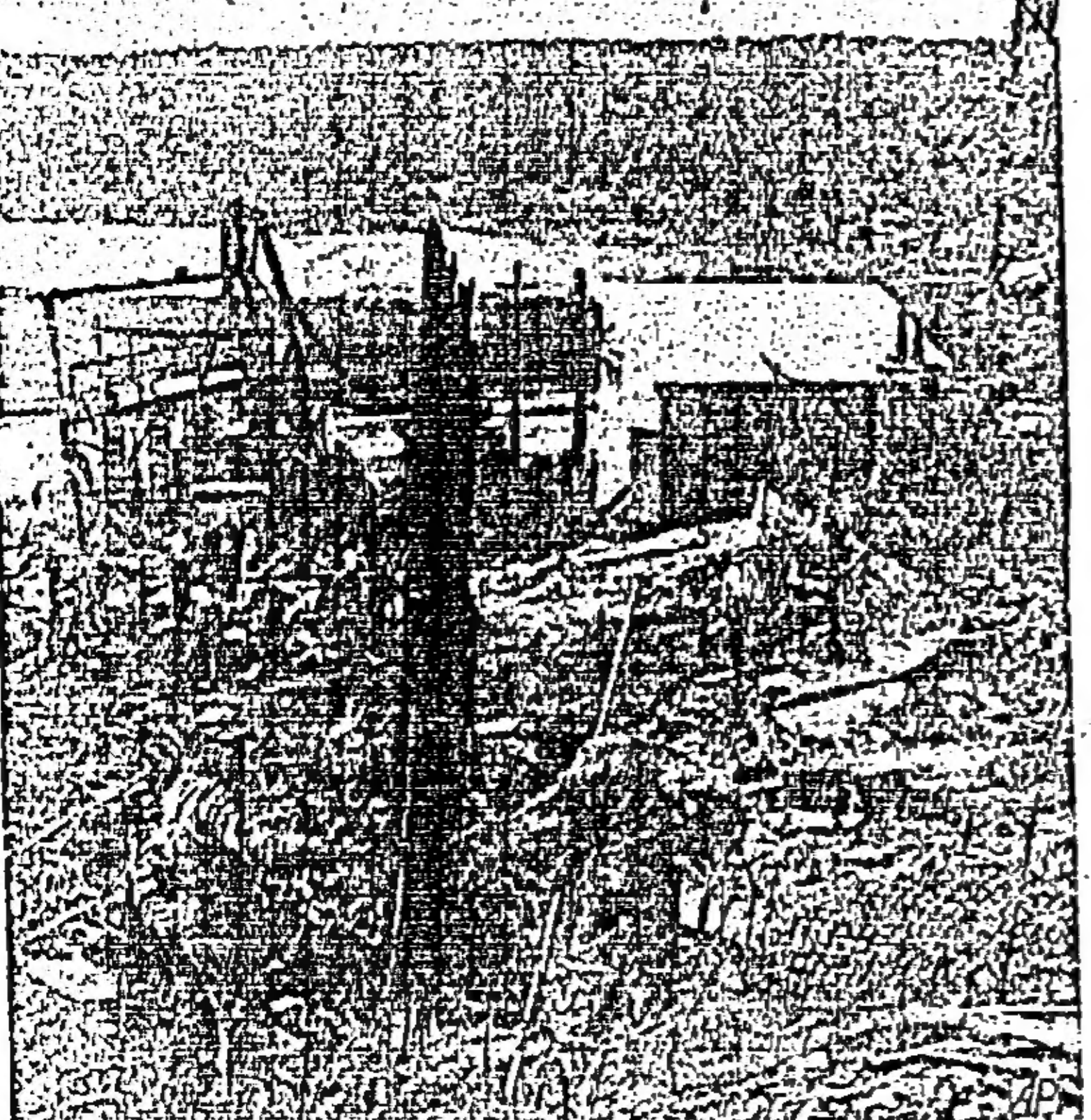
Soviets Lift Travel Ban

Berlin, June 28.—The Russians lifted their ban on international travel by Germans early today but announced that rail traffic to blockaded Berlin could not be resumed "for some time."

The Soviet licensed news agency ADN, which reported the Russian announcement, said repairs on the Helmstedt to Berlin line which brought vital supplies from the West "will take some time."

The Russians also suspended rail traffic from Helmstedt to the German capital eight days ago for "technical reasons."

The United States and Britain tried on Monday to work an aviation miracle by flying food to 2,500,000 Berliners over the Russian land blockade.—Associated Press.



Terrorists Attack Police Station In Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, June 28.—A gang of 40 terrorists raided Kuala Lumpur Police Station in Pahang State on Sunday night and fought a gun battle with the police.

The raiders, believed to be Communists, are officially described to have suffered some casualties. Police pursuing them found blood stains.

First reports from the scene said that the raiders shot dead the wife of a Malay policeman. The dispatches gave no further details, but it is believed here that there are other casualties.

The raiders were armed with automatic weapons.

It was the boldest raid yet in Malaya's two-month old terrorist wave which British officials blame on the Communists.

A curfew has been ordered throughout the Kuala Lumpur area. Police and military reinforcements have been rushed there.

Late messages said the raiders carried off their wounded comrades. Messages from Ipoh said the police arrested three men during widespread raids on suspected Communist hideouts. British and Japanese military equipment was confiscated.—Associated Press.

GENT TO REPORT

London, June 28.—Sir Edward Gent, British High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya, is returning to Britain for consultations with the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, on the present situation in Malaya. It was officially announced tonight.

He is expected to arrive within the next few days.

Last week, Sir Edward Gent announced in Singapore that a large-scale offensive had been ordered against "cold-blooded assassins and wreckers now trying to break down Malaya's economic and political organisation."—Reuter.

Helicopter Record

Maldenhead, Berkshire, June 28.—A new helicopter speed record of 124.3 miles per hour was claimed here today by Squadron Leader Basil Arkell in a Fairey Gyrodyne, a machine of entirely British design and construction. The new record is subject to official confirmation and check.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Deflation In Britain

BRITISH industrial production reached a new postwar peak in April and at last the stage is being reached where some of the most urgent demands have been, or are almost, met. At the end of the war it was computed that some 750,000 new homes would be needed to meet the most pressing problems which were rehousing of bombed-out families, relief of overcrowding and the provision of homes for people married during the war. Up to the end of April last no less than 680,000 families had been housed, this being achieved by building 260,000 new permanent houses, erecting 140,000 prefabricated temporary dwellings and by the conversion and requisitioning of big and empty houses. These figures adequately demonstrate that the permanent housing programme, although severely restricted during the early peace days by shortages of materials and labour and the pressing needs of industry and public works, have recently been running at a very gratifying rate. One desirable effect has been a distinct tendency for prices of prewar houses to fall. As more new houses are built, it is believed this fall will continue and so bring the prices of old houses nearer to their real value. In fact, many economic experts are beginning to incline to the view that the fall in property values presages a general decline in prices sharper perhaps than is desirable. But there are plenty of factors to prevent this. The need for great quantities of capital goods is as urgent as ever, so also is the need for the switching of more productive capacity from home to export work. The Government, through its various controls and its co-

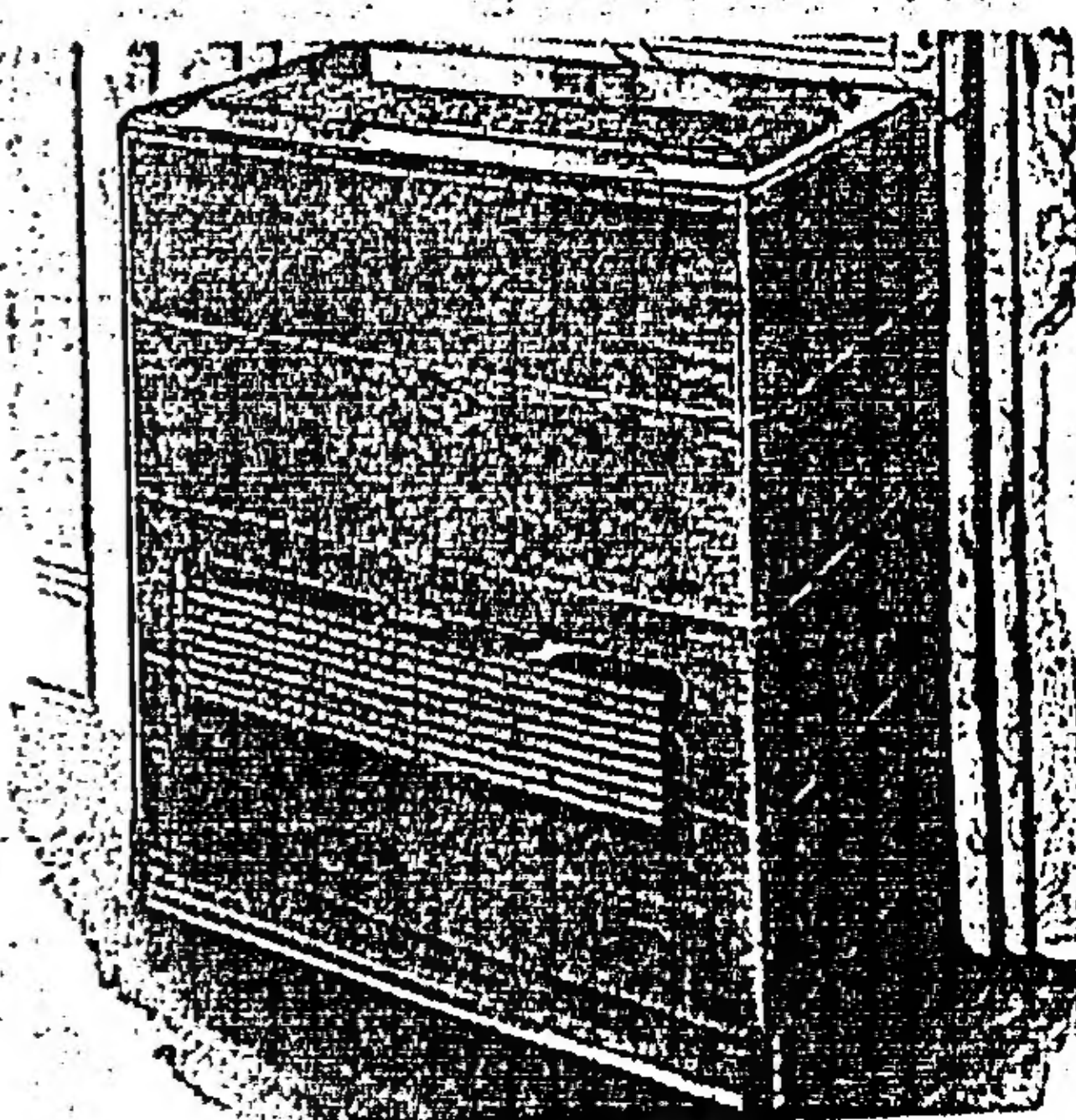
operation with labour and industry, can help switch production from goods in plentiful supply to those with continuing shortages. Moreover, Britain has very powerful reserves of buying and counter-slump power in hand. Extra spending can very quickly be put into circulation by means of the "budget weapon"—by reducing, or eliminating, direct taxes now operating to help the deflationary battle, and of reducing income taxes. Also in hand are the £250,000,000 of income tax postwar credits which represent compulsory savings made during the war with the definite object of storing up postwar anti-slump spending money. Part or all of these credits could be released at fairly short notice to the many millions of holders. In addition to these reserves the Government can rapidly take up any threatened slack by a number of powerful means. Through the nationalisation of the key industries of coal, transport, gas and electricity it has a potent influence in industry. Apart from the stimulating of production, all these industries have enormous arrears of replacements and modernisation projects still to carry out and which could be stepped up as materials and labour become increasingly available. And last of all, supervision of the capital issues market has given the Government a useful position in financing new projects, for it is a very definite policy that finance should always be at the most reasonable rate for desirable schemes. All the evidence tends to show that Britain's deflation can and will be directed gently along the right lines and there need be little fear of a general slump.

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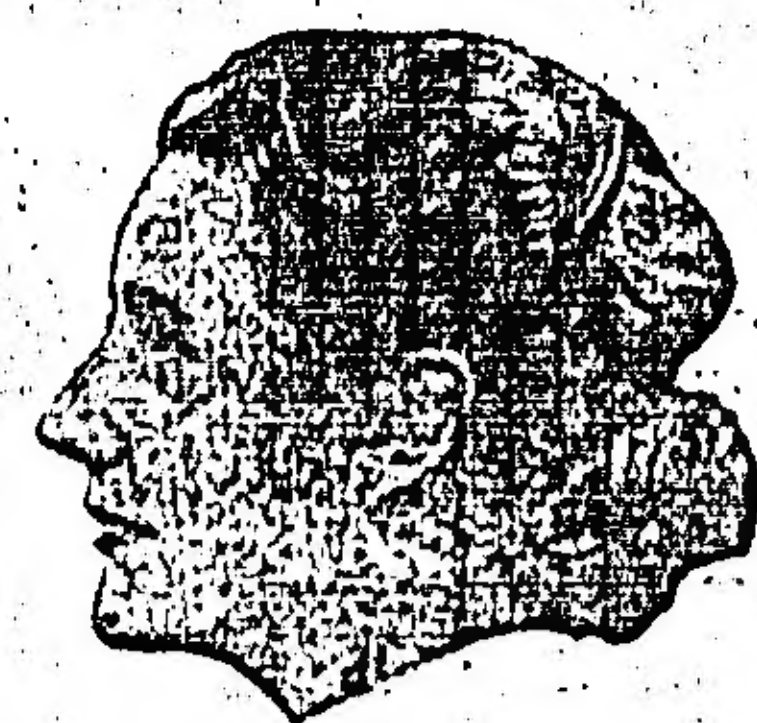
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WOMANSENSE



MARY WILLIAMS—Matron at 57.

SHE
has taken over as
No. 1 Baby Expert

by ANNE EDWARDS

SHE is pretty, slender, youthful — the reverse of the traditional picture of a woman at the top of the nursing profession.

SHE took six years from the time she qualified as a midwife at the Middlesex Hospital to the day she ran the whole department — as sister-in-charge of the maternity wing, a job she held right through the war.

SHE has supervised the delivery of more than 6,000 babies, has delivered more babies than she can remember, says it is the most interesting job in the world, because "Every baby, every mother, and the technicalities of every baby's arrival are different."

SHE believes that top qualification for a good nurse is to be human. She tells her nurses: "Never forget that a new baby may be an exhausting, five-times-a-night routine to you — but it is the most important event in the world to the parents. And be kind to fathers — tell them they're welcome to ring up every half-hour if they like."

SHE helped to run the celebrated £20-baby scheme at the Middlesex during the war — a cut-price for Service wives that included three weeks as a private patient in hospital, plus care by their specialists.

SHE says about Discipline — the No. 1 grumble of nurses: "It is silly to give nurses the responsibility of a patient's health on duty, and then treat them like schoolchildren off duty. Discipline is only valuable where it affects the patient. Of course, nursing is an exacting life, but our system has been justified. I have never yet heard criticism of British nursing."

SHE was born in Rhymney, Monmouthshire, 37 years ago, has large, dark eyes, soft voice and a sense of ambition. She was christened Mary — but answers to "Bill."

SHE has just taken over the top job in the baby nursing profession. Two weeks ago she went on duty as Miss Mary Williams, the youngest matron ever to run Queen Charlotte's 3,000-babies-a-year Maternity Hospital in West London.

NEW LOOK FOR GRANDMA

A GRANDMOTHER with two grandchildren aged 17 and 18 was one of six "over-50" models to take part in a fashion parade at a city store in Sydney recently.

The average waist measurement of the six models was 32 inches. Paris designers advocate an 18-inch waistline for New Look clothes — for the young.

The store, Murdoch's, showed clothes adapted to suit the older woman. They claimed it was the first show of its type in Sydney.

The grandmother, Mrs. Ann Campbell, of Ross Bay, is 62. She has a 44-inch hips and a 35-inch waist.

She modelled corsets as well as housecoats, day and evening frocks, and model hats.

"I took up modelling when I turned 50," she said recently.

"My two sons were grown up and I got sick of housework. I determined to become a model — something I had wanted to be all my life."

"With the exception of a few years during the war when there wasn't much work, I've been doing it ever since."

"The interest has kept me young, and I've made a good income out of it."

"My grandchildren tell me I've got a good figure."

Corsetry experts at Murdoch's said Mrs. Campbell had a "perfect small figure."

What Britain proposes to do for the family...

Sir Ronald Davison on the advantages of social insurance

NOW in England after World War II, another forward move is in progress. The first step, was the payment of family allowances. Since August, 1946, the State has paid to the mother of a family the sum of 6 shillings a week for each one of her children under 16, except only the first born.

At the other end of family life, the rate of old age pensions was in 1946 more than doubled for retired people. But this latter reform was really only an advance instalment of the Government's new scheme of all-in national insurance, a major undertaking which will begin on July 5.

When it is in operation it will assuredly be the most complete and ambitious scheme of compulsory contributory social insurance yet attempted in any country. It will affect the whole population of 40 millions and will provide cash benefits during sickness, unemployment, old age, widowhood, and other contingencies. It will include a funeral grant.

Married Women

Married women, particularly during maternity, are to be well looked after. Those who normally work, even though they pay no contributions themselves will receive a maternity allowance of 30s. for 13 weeks, and other women an attendance allowance of 20s. for four weeks. All will receive a maternity grant of £4 for each child.

The normal benefits and pensions are fixed on a flat rate of 20s. a week for a man or woman, with 16s. allowance for an adult dependent and 7s. 6d. for the first child. That adds up to 40s. 6d. a week for a man, wife and first child, together with the ordinary family allowances of 6s. a week for children who come later.

Weekly Contributions

All this is going to be costly, and the insured person's weekly contributions will not be small. They will in fact be 9s. 1d. for a man (of which 4s. 6d. is paid by the man himself) or nearly double the weekly premiums now paid by employed contributors and their employers to the two lesser and more modest social insurance schemes for health and unemployment which have been working in Britain since 1912.

But in addition to the contribution of the insured and their employers there will also be a considerable State subsidy to the new insurance. This will add considerably to the financial attractiveness of the scheme.

Accent On hips



Cream and brown tie-dye makes this evening gown whose skirt lavishly draped, is gathered in folds on the right hip and held with a button on the left. From the Frederick Starke collection.

RED RYDER



He's Here!



BY FRED HARMAN



Short Haircut for Summer



Irene Beasley, famous radio star, finds this trim haircut practical for summer.

By HELEN FOLLETT

MANY women love the short cut with the head covered with curly curls. They insist upon having it, and that's all right. The three-inch length is grand for the summer. You latter your head, if you have little time to spare for professional attentions, twirl the short strands around metal curlers and there you are! All set until the next shampoo day comes 'round.

Young girls and many movie stars have flowing manes. Women who like to look dignified are upping their tresses into top knots. Women are really emancipated when they accept it. If it doesn't appeal, they stick to the mode they love and find becoming.

No matter what form the hairdo takes, the hair must have health and lustre; that is most important. The wool upon our heads is subject to change; don't forget that. Illness, worry, loss of sleep, nervousness can take a toll. Hence the need of respect for the laws of health and well-being.

Keep your hair beautifully clean. The fortnightly shampoo is a must. By that time the sweat and sebaceous glands have deposited debris upon the scalp that must be thoroughly washed away. Before the shampoo, brush the hair vigorously to remove surface dust. Have three shampoos and as many rinsings. If you use a cream or oil shampoo, rub it well into the scalp. Keep on rubbing until it foams up.

A nightly brushing is of wonderful benefit. If the hair is moulting, this treatment is especially necessary. Only the dead shafts will be removed.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Knarf Heard Strange Voices

—They Were Coming Out of the Sewing Basket—

By MAX TRELL

MOTHER was doing some sewing, and had just walked out of the room when Knarf, the shadow boy with the turned-around name, walked in. He looked around the room. The sewing basket, with the cover off, was on the little table, just where mother left it and there, at the top of the basket was the spool of white thread with the needle sticking in it. There were quite a number of pins scattered over the table, and some bits of coloured cloth.

Seeing no one in the room, Knarf was about to walk out again when he heard a voice, exclaiming: "Ouch! You're sticking me, Needle!"

"Nonsense!" replied Needle sharply. "I'm not hurting you at all, Spool! Besides, it didn't hurt you to stand in, I'd fall on the floor and roll in a crack. You wouldn't want that to happen to me, would you?"

Stood and Listened

The voices came from the sewing basket. Knarf stood by the door very quietly and listened.

"I don't care much what happens to you, Needle," Spool went on. "If it weren't for you, I'd have much more thread around me than I have now. You keep taking pieces of my thread and sewing stitches with them. If you keep it up, I'll have no thread left at all!"

"It's not his fault, Spool!" cried a voice that sounded like someone gnashing his teeth. It was the Scissors. "Needle doesn't do the sewing. If you want to blame anyone, blame Thimble!"

"Oh please—don't blame me!" cried Thimble from down at the bottom of the basket. "I only push against Needle. But it's Finger who pushes against me! It's Finger who does the sewing!"

They all waited for Finger to say something; but as Finger belonged to Mother, and Mother was out of the room, no one answered.

"Anyway," Spool began again; "I don't like your sticking into me, Needle. I wish you'd get off."



Blackie, the Kitten, chased the spool.

"Where can I go?" cried the Needle. At this the pins on the table all shouted in their little voices: "Stand in our pin-cushion! There's plenty of room for you!"

He Could See It

Poor Needle! He would have given anything to be able to get to the pin-cushion. I was lying right near him. He could see it with his eye. But how could he get to it?

At that moment an unexpected thing happened. Blackie the Kitten, who was sleeping under one of the chairs, suddenly jumped on the table and gave the basket a push with her paws. And before anyone could do anything, over went the sewing basket, upside down, scattering Spool and Needle and Pins and Scissors and Thimble and Thread — and a great many other things — all over the room.

And Spool rolled across the floor, and Blackie the Kitten would have rolled her out of the room and down the stairs, and perhaps out into the garden — and the only reason she didn't was that when she tried to touch Spool with her paw, Needle promptly stuck her! And that made Spool happy at last.

But Mother wasn't very happy when she came back to the room and found everything on the floor. Oh no!

RIDDLES

FOR KIDS ONLY

Here are some riddles you won't want to pass up. In case of need you'll find the correct answers below.

1. What is the best way to keep a child's love away?
2. What young animals are allowed at fashionable teas, dances, etc.?
3. Why are little children like cherubim?
4. Which is the best land for young children?
5. When is a boy in a pantry like a poacher?

Word Diamond Puzzle

OTHELLO, one of Shakespeare's characters, forms the centre of our diamond. The second word is an abbreviation for "baronets," the third "a kind of black tea," the fifth a girl's name, and the sixth a "winglike part."

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ANSWERS

RIDDLES: 1—Not to return it. 2—White-kids. 3—Because they "continually do cry." 4—Lapland. 5—When he gets into the preserves.

WORD DIAMOND

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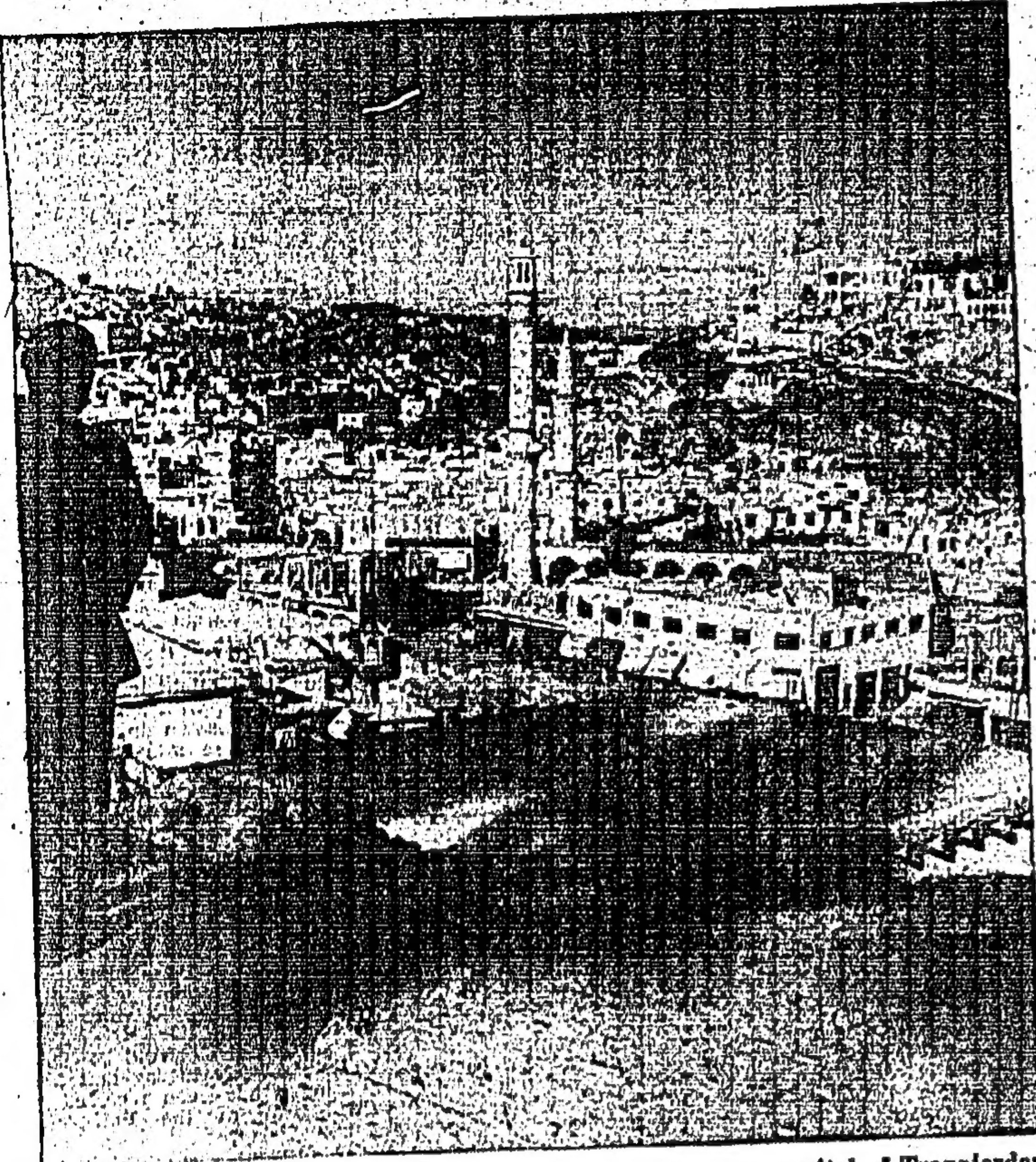
Rupert's Island Adventure—24



When all their efforts with the wheel have had no effect the party returns to the upper room to think. "I could squeeze through those iron bars but I couldn't swim far," says Rupert. The dwarf sinks on to a pile of prepared paper and looks quite dispirited. "That little window is the only one that opens," he says. "But even if my master or I could squeeze through that we couldn't swim as far as the shore, either. Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear, whatever will happen to us all?"

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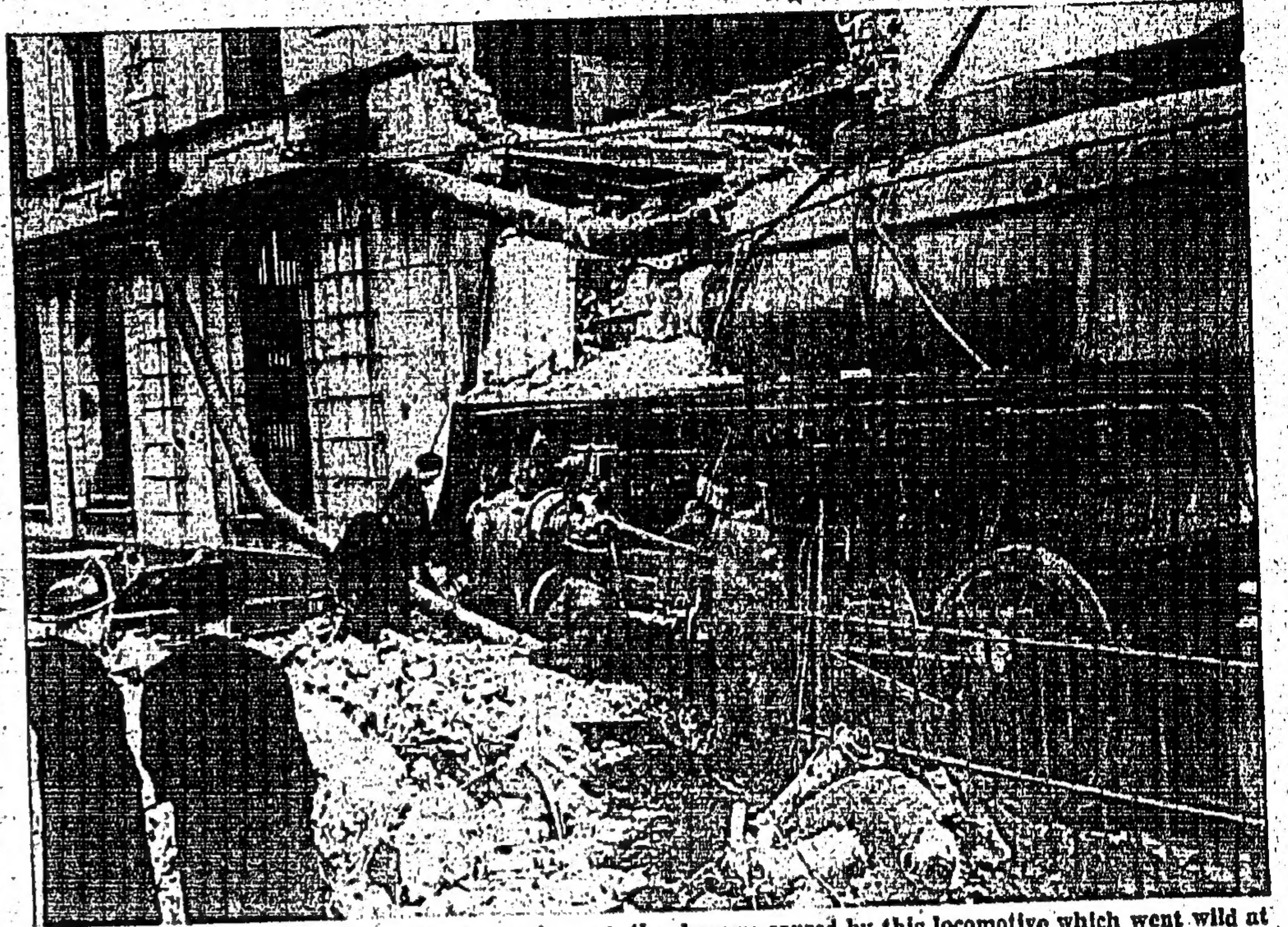
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



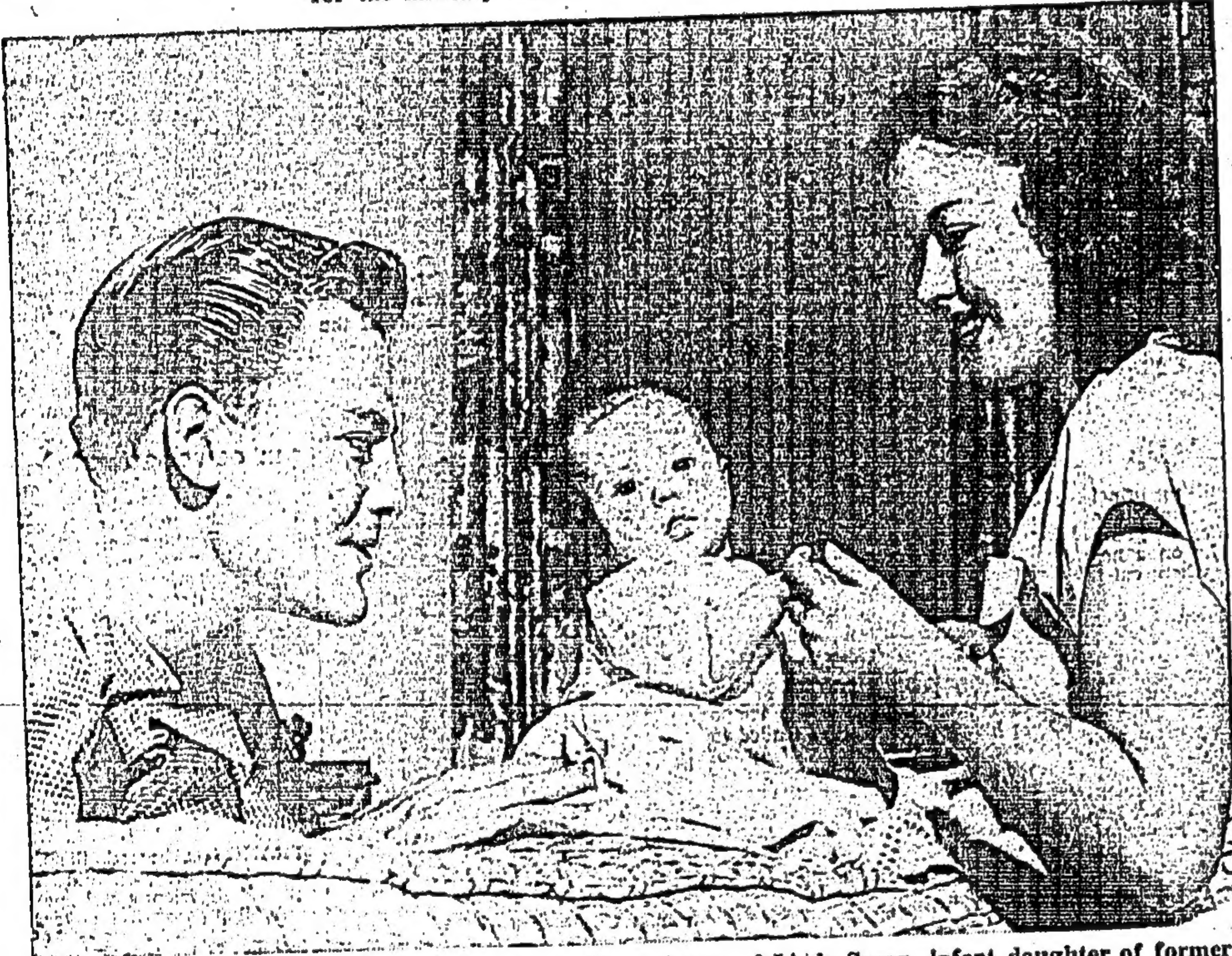
ARAB MILITARY CENTRE—This is a view of Amman, capital of Transjordan, which has been the nerve centre of the Arabs' military activity against the Jews in Palestine. Thousands of young Arabs are being trained in camps here for the military forces.



BLOOMER GIRL—Helen Pappas of Miami Beach models a bloomer play suit of sprigged flame cotton which is very popular on American beaches this season.



IRON HORSE ON RAMPAGE—Workmen inspect the damage caused by this locomotive which went wild at Namur, Belgium, when the crew was not aboard. The engine crashed into the post office, but no one was injured.



SPOTLIGHT FOR LINDA SUSAN—Here's another picture of Linda Susan, infant daughter of former child star Shirley Temple, taken at the baby's introduction to news cameramen at the star's Hollywood home. The proud fellow at the left is John Agar, Shirley's husband.



NO FOOD TODAY—This aged Jew went late to his ration office in Jerusalem only to find that the day's meagre supply had run out. Picture shows him solemnly regarding the empty crates outside the depot before going on his way.



PLEASANT WELCOME—Brazilian composer Heitor Villa-Lobos receives a warm greeting from Ira Petina (left) and Dorothy Sarnoff, two of the stars of his forthcoming opera, upon his arrival at LaGuardia Field, New York.

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EYE-CATCHERS IN GERMANY—One of the few exhibits that attracted foreign buyers and German visitors alike at Hanover's second annual trade fair was a fashion show. Models here display full-cut evening gowns. Some 2,300 exhibitors took part in the fair—an increase of 900 over last year.

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A GREAT NAME IN CINEMA HISTORY

Sergei Eisenstein, who died recently, made only about seven pictures during the 20 years he devoted to the cinema. But, says Dr ROGER MANVELL, these were rare works of art, and were the cause of more discussion than any other major films that have been made

SERGEI EISENSTEIN is dead. I do not know of any greater name in the short history of the cinema. For twenty years his work has been a field of study for film-makers all over the world. Not that he made a large number of pictures: in all, no more than about seven. But these films were rare works of art, and have, in consequence, caused more discussion and disagreement than any other major films.

He was trained as an engineer and architect. He worked in the experimental theatre of the early days following the Russian revolution. Then he turned his attention to the cinema. It was when his first outstanding silent film, *The Battleship Potemkin*, was shown in Berlin in the middle 'twenties that his name became known in the world outside Russia.

It was said that a new genius of the cinema was at work, a man who had taken the principles of the American master, D. W. Griffith, and had developed them with a vision of his own, in the service of a serious political theme. The *Battleship Potemkin* was as much feared as it was admired, and in many countries it was not allowed public exhibition.

Engineer's Precision

WHAT was the secret of this new film? Eisenstein had learned from Griffith the importance of riveting his audience's attention by supervising the rhythmic structure of his series of moving pictures as rigidly as a composer controls the rhythmic structure of his series of musical chords. Not only did he watch the moving composition of each single picture with the eye of an architect, he knitted those pictures together with the precision of an engineer.

Eisenstein made two other silent films of distinction: *The General Line*, a gay and brilliant film showing the turn-over of the Russian land from the primitive, traditional forms of farming to modern, mechanised methods, and *October*, the most ambitious of all his works. *October* was commissioned to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the 1917 revolution. It covered the bitter events during the establishment and overthrow of the Kerensky government.

In both these films, as in *Potemkin*, Eisenstein showed what the editing principle could do for the art of the film when it is used with brilliance and imagination. This principle came, at the time, to be called by the French word 'montage.' It is not only the art

of selecting just the right pictures to use in a film; it is also the art of assembling them in the right order and tempo. Rhythm is as much the basis of montage as the subject-matter of the pictures shown.

At the very beginning of *General Line*, Eisenstein shows what montage can do. According to the old system in Russia, when a peasant landowner died, his sons rigidly divided the holding between them. Eisenstein shows an extreme case of this. We see a woman sitting silent, watching something with a still face, her heart in her eyes. What is she watching?

The picture changes sharply: two bearded peasants are cutting a house in half, sawing the roof-trees with a two-handed saw. Backwards and forwards moves the saw, in, out-to us, away from us—the sawdust flying from its teeth. Slowly, Eisenstein begins to bring in again the picture of the seated woman, brooding and sorrowing. Soon the saw seems to be cutting into her; we forget the house. Her feelings are lacerated by this breaking up of the home she has known all her life.

Dynamic Link-Up

THIS illustrates the editing principle, the dynamic link-up of two or more quite different photographs so that they take on a new and vital significance when cut-in rhythmically together.

Two other fine sequences from this film illustrate the principle which always operates in Eisenstein's pictures. The first is the sequence of the prayer for rain upon the parched earth. Led by the priests, the little procession moves out over the dusty fields to a hill, where an altar stands ready. The procession carries its banners bearing the icons of the faith. The peasants bow to the earth in prayer.

Soon, Eisenstein builds up his rhythm from these pictures. The movement forward of the feet is matched with the bowing forward of the men and women, who touch the earth with their dusty foreheads. A paralysed cripple pushes forward on a wooden sledge, the effort of his movement timing with the general rhythm.

The Climax

THIS is built up to a climax of inter-cutting, until the peasants' frenzied cry for rain is reinforced by a gale of wind which sends scurries and banners blowing, and lifts the vestments of the priests.

But the solitary cloud in the sky passes, the wind dies as suddenly as it came, and the peasants lie prostrate in the dust, all energy drained from them. Nothing is left but the panting cattle, with saliva dripping from their mouths like the groans of the priests.

The other sequence follows immediately afterwards. It is the now-famous scene of the cream-separator. The community represented in the film is made up of very uneducated peasants, who have the idea of turning from the old and wasteful methods of farming to more modern methods. The film, indeed, was made to show the advantage of the new scientific agriculture, which it does with great, good humour.

In a low-roofed shed, the peasants gather to watch Martha and an agricultural official from the city demonstrate this wonderful machine, the cream-separator. The peasants are doubtful. In close-up following close-up, Eisenstein shows the doubt and scepticism in their lined and bearded faces. The women are there, as well, their lips puckered, unable to smile yet at the new machine. It is uncovered, and glisters before their eyes. They draw back, astonished at this mass of shining metal, the gleams from which dazzle the screen for a moment, until we see more clearly what it is.

The handle is turned. We wait tensely to see what will happen, the peasants' eyes staring as head after head fills the screen. Then the cream comes. There is a frenzy of delight. Heads toss back with laughter. The cream lumps and splatters in the pail. Martha's face is covered with it, and she leans back shouting with excitement. This is progress, indeed! This excitement is conveyed in the main by the way in which the pictures are put together—their rhythm, now slow, now quick.

During an unfortunate period abroad, about 1930, Eisenstein's plans to make a great film on the Mexican civilisation fell through, with no constructive result except for the wonderful but un-edited pictorial photograph of the Mexican scene by his colleague, Edward Tisse. Eisenstein then returned to Russia to make two sound films, *Alexander Nevsky*, and (during the war) *Ivan the Terrible*.

Tempo Slowed

SOUND seemed to slow the tempo of his films. He always tended to see human beings as symbols of human forces in history rather than as individuals. His later films took great figures out of Russian history and made super-men of them, as unrealistic as a character from Shakespearean tragedy or, closer still, a character from Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

These films were superbly decorated and meticulously planned, with fine, melodic musical scores by the Russian composer, Prokofiev. Take, for example, the coronation scene from the first part of *Ivan the Terrible*.

Long shots of the whole cathedral are alternated with remarkable

portrait close-ups of the heads of the chief actors, and the heads, framed in gigantic white ruffs, of the old and cunning ambassadors of western Europe. Ivan is crowned without emphasis on the individual; the back of his head and his hands receiving the symbol of office are all that are shown. A bass voice of astonishing echoing quality rises in quarter-tones with a paean of thanksgiving. The Emperor turns, and the ritual shower of coins is poured over his head, and splashes to the ground in a stream of dancing light. The women smile, but the huge, menacing heads of the boyars threaten the young Tsar.

Only after all this play with music, ritual, and symbolic portraiture does Ivan announce his challenge to the old powers in plain and ringing speech.

Meticulous Care

EISENSTEIN has, written and lectured widely on the art of the cinema: much of his work still remains untranslated into English. But one book of his has been translated by Jay Layda, and was published in 1943 under the title *The Film Sense*.

It is not an easy book to read, but it shows in some detail the meticulous care with which Eisenstein worked in the collective art of motion picture and sound. Elaborate diagrams are used to show the continuity of image-pattern and music-pattern. Under chapter headings such as 'Word and Image', 'Colour and Meaning', 'Synchronisation of Senses', Eisenstein tries to explain the reasons and theories behind his work.

This book, *The Film Sense*, is full of close reasoning on the inner nature of Eisenstein's art; he will, in the future, I think, be more appreciated as a theorist than he is now, in these early and rather elementary days of film criticism. Eisenstein is dead. The most disciplined of the creative experimental minds is now lost to the cinema. Of the two other great artists of this first half-century of our new art, Chaplin and Griffith, only Chaplin is still working, while Griffith has for long been in retirement. The way is now open for the next stage in the development of the film founded upon the basic discoveries of Griffith and Eisenstein. From which country, I wonder, will this future genius emerge?

Polygamy in 50 years—so he says

by CHAPMAN PINCHER

WOULD you—as a woman—rather have a 'part share' in a first-class man or a 100 percent interest in Mr Average?

The answer is quite clear to one of those social scientists whose job is to study the matrimonial problems of the future—Dr James Bender, Director of the U. S. Institute for Human Relations.

Dr Bender has stated his views precisely in the scientific journal, *Science Illustrated*.

He is sure that within 50 years the marriage laws will have to be changed to allow and perhaps to encourage multi-wife marriages. "Discerning women will prefer a part interest in the superior

males to a whole interest in the run-of-the-mill sort," he predicts. He states that American women are already agitating for polygamy to be legalised. It's the men, he says, who are "more resistant."

Dr Bender thinks that by 2000 A.D. the man shortage—severe enough in itself—will be greatly accentuated by two additional and uncontrollable factors:—

1 Only one man in 10—at any rate in America—will have the emotional stability and intelligence to make a success of a multi-wife marriage.

2 Women will have become so aggressive that 25 percent of all men will be too scared to get married.

Statistics show that in one out of every four of last year's American marriages the husband is now henpecked. "About 25 percent of all marriages in 1947 are estimated to be of the matriarchal type," is how Dr Bender puts it. He adds that eventually the wife will "wear the pants" in 60 percent of all marriages.

Think it over, gentlemen. "The excess of females is rising fast in white populations—at a rate of 500,000 every ten years in America, for instance."

Labour point of view

by

ERNEST THURTELL, MP.

REJECTING alike Labour appeals and Liberal and episcopal advice, the peers have declared for a fight by defeating the Parliament Bill.

However, no great political crisis will follow. Government plans have been carefully laid for this situation.

Mr Morrison will set the constitutional machine in motion and, in due time, before this Parliament ends, the period of the Lords' power of veto will be cut down to one year.

Thus what might have been done by agreement, with a reformed Upper House thrown in, will come about by force majeure, with all legal formalities properly observed. Many Labour M.P.s, disquieted by the negotiations which had been taking place, are relieved that the Lords have chosen to fight.

LORD HENDERSON (Willie, as he was known to most of his old colleagues in the Commons) was a surprise appointment as additional Under Secretary to the Foreign Office.

I am afraid it would be handling truth carelessly to say that the appointment has been received with enthusiasm in the Parliamentary Labour Party.

There would, no doubt, have been a warmer welcome from the Commons, where naturally there is no lack of eager young aspirants to office.

YET it must not be assumed that the new Minister will not do his job well. He has a habit of industry, and is very thorough. If he fails it will not be for want of trying.

The lack of enthusiasm for the appointment probably proceeds mainly from a feeling that a strong man is needed to deal with the current problems of Germany and Austria.

Therefore, the appointment of an assiduous and conscientious assistant, apparently new to these matters, hardly meets the case.

Perhaps Lord Henderson, by his works, will confound the doubters. If he does, so much the better for him and the Government.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS, our new American Ambassador, is reported to have had a very successful first encounter with newspaper men in Washington.

Nobody who knows his quality will be surprised at this.

Time will show, I think, that it was a diplomatic stroke of genius to select this gifted 43-year-old Oxford don to take on the task of representing us in the U.S.

Nothing is more important at this stage in world history than the maintenance of close, friendly relations between Britain and America. Our new ambassador impresses us as an ideal man to promote this cause.

FRANKS is, indeed, the best type of Englishman, and, if Scots and Welsh friends will permit the lapse, that is saying a very great deal.

He might be defined as a younger edition of Lord Halifax, another non-career ambassador who charmed and won over the American people.

His success with them is likely to be equally great, with beneficial consequences for Britain and the world.

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Evidence Given
By Opium
Divan Keepers

Several opium divan keepers gave evidence that demands for money were made from them by Tam So, who alleged she was collecting for a "nine-fingered" Inspector, when the trial of two Police officers and a Chinese woman continued before Mr Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The accused are Peter Oliver Guild, Inspector of the Hongkong Police, Tam So, alias Fel-po So, a 33-year-old married woman, and Chan Pui-lam, Constable C99.

All accused are charged with demanding \$500 from Lo Wun-yung and \$500 from Pun Tai-so. Guild and Tam are jointly charged with demanding \$25 from Lo Wun-yung and \$100 from Chan Nui, while Tam alone is charged with further counts of demanding \$100 from Wong Sing and \$40 from Lok Siu-hung.

All all-male jury was empanelled. Mr A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, assisted by Det. Inspector W. N. Darrin. Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr D. L. Strellett, is representing Guild, who is on bail of \$2,500. The other two accused are not represented by Counsel.

"THIS IS NO RAID"

Chan Nui, a woman, said she kept an opium divan at No. 23 Wing Shing Street, second floor, during January-February this year. On January 9, at about 10 p.m., Guild and Tam So appeared at her place, and the customers on the floor became panicky. Tam So remarked, "There is no raid by the Police. I have come here to collect money only. You need not be afraid."

Tam then addressed witness and said she was there to collect money for the "nine-fingered" Inspector. Tam asked for \$100 and witness gave the money to her because of threats uttered by Tam that if the money was not paid, the people on the floor would be arrested and the things broken up. After receiving the money, Tam signalled Guild to leave, and as they were moving off, witness saw Tam put the money into Guild's right side jacket pocket.

About a month later, Tam So again appeared and said that the time was up and that witness would have to pay another \$100, which she was expected to pay each month. Witness gave her the money and Tam So left. On the second occasion, Tam said she had come to collect for the "nine-fingered" Inspector.

During January and February, witness added, she had not been summoned for keeping an opium divan.

CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined by Mr Bernacchi, witness demonstrated that she saw Tam place the money into Guild's pocket. At the time of the visit, Guild appeared to be drunk. She declared she had had no trouble from the Police in connection with the divan, but it was not functioning at present.

Questioned by Tam So, witness named that the owner of the divan was Chan Kwan-chai, her brother, who had left it in her charge. She denied that there was ever a policeman named Wong Po smoking heroin pills at her divan during an occasion when Tam had visited the floor to smoke opium. She agreed she did not make an immediate report to the Police when Tam had demanded money, but had done so when she learned that another divan keeper had reported that Tam had been extorting.

Witness explained to Mr Lonsdale, who asked why she said Guild was drunk, that Guild was unsteady on his feet so she concluded he was drunk. However, he managed to walk, she said.

Chan Kwong, an employee of the opium divan, said he was on the flat when Guild and Tam So paid their visit, but he was so frightened that he did not see very much of what was going on. He noticed, however, that his employer, Chan Nui, handed some money over to Tam So.

ALLEGED THREAT

Wong Sing, employed in an opium divan at No. 23 Graham Street, first floor, said that Fel-po So appeared at the divan about 11 a.m. on January 26 and asked him for \$100. She said that every other divan had paid, except his. Fel-po So further threatened that if the money was not forthcoming she would bring the Inspector there, Wong declared. He therefore gave her the money. There were several customers on the floor when the woman arrived, but they left immediately they heard her mention the Inspector.

A fellow-employee, Ling Wai, said he saw Wong Sing hand \$100 over to Tam So and heard her threatening to bring the Inspector to the floor if the money was not paid.

A woman, Lok Siu-hung, told the Court that during February last she was running an opium divan on the second floor of No. 6 Tung Tak Lane. About 7 p.m. on February 18, Tam So came to the divan and asked for \$50 for the "nine-fingered" Inspector. Witness said she had no money, and Tam So became angry and created a disturbance. Several other persons on the floor then interposed and assured Tam that witness could not pay as business had been slack. Tam So then threatened to bring the Inspector to the divan. Witness said she could not help it if Tam did so. Tam, however, did not leave immediately but said she would allow witness time until 5-6 p.m. the following day to pay up.

The next morning, witness made a report to Inspector Darrin (then attached to the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Police). Inspector Darrin gave her certain instructions and offered to let her have money to hand to Tam. At 3 p.m. the same day, Inspector Darrin, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Morrison and another man named Lee Lap, arrived at her divan, and there Inspector Darrin gave her \$10 to add to the \$20 which witness had. They returned in the floor until 6.30 p.m. but Tam So did not turn up.

After they had gone, Tam So arrived about 8.15 p.m. and said she had come for the money. Acting on Police instructions, witness handed Tam So \$30, including the \$10 received from Inspector Darrin. Tam then left.

Witness added that sometime in January, Tam So had called at her place and had asked for money for the "nine-fingered" Inspector. Witness had then told Tam that her business was not functioning, and Tam appeared to accept her statement and went away.

Alleging that the witness and her husband had assaulted her in Wan-chai 11 years ago, Tam So, in the course of her cross-examination, burst into tears.

IGNORANT OF LIES

A 14-year-old girl, Cho Suet-lia, daughter of Lok Siu-hung, caused amusement in Court when she said, in answer to a question by Mr Justice Williams, that she did not know what it was to tell lies.

The girl testified to seeing her mother handing \$30 to Tam So, and she heard Tam mention that she had called to collect money.

Cross-examined by Tam So, she denied she had been taught by her mother what to say in Court. She admitted she could not read, but declared she was able to tell what denomination a banknote was. Her mother, she said, handed Tam three \$10 banknotes.

The trial is proceeding.

OLD VILLAGE
CUSTOMMan Ties Up Debtor
In Cockloft

A coolie, Tang Cheung, who, according to Sub-Inspector Leslie, took the law into his own hands and in accordance with a village custom detained and tied up his debtor, was this morning sentenced by Mr Blair-Kerr at Kowloon to six months imprisonment for forcible detention, false imprisonment and resisting arrest.

According to the evidence, Tang stepped a coolie, Mok Wun-tung, into Mongkok Road on June 17 and asked him for \$130. He accompanied Mok to his house in Tong Mei Road and then left him. Shortly afterwards when Mok was sitting at the front door, Tang re-appeared and grabbed hold of Mok from behind.

He led Mok to a coolie house at Tai Kok Tsui where he detained him in the cockloft and bound him with rope. That evening Mok was released for an hour and then returned to a pillar till the next morning. Tang told him that if he paid him \$130 he would be set free. Shortly after Mok was released, Tang who put up a fierce resistance, trying to bite Detective Hau Fong when the latter attempted to hand-cuff him.

Tang claimed that Mok owed him a gambling debt of \$130 but Mok denied this.

Inspector Leslie told the magistrate that Tang was an ignorant country type and he understood there was a village custom whereby a debtor was tied up till he paid his debt. As far as he knew, Tang was not connected with a triad society.

UNLICENSED
EATING HOUSE

Health Inspector Ip Hak-kau visited an unlicensed eating house at 104, Ma Tau Wat Road on Monday and found that the premises were dirty and without proper drainage. The keeper of the eating house, Chan Kai-ching, 40, was arrested and charged before Mr Blair-Kerr at Kowloon Court today and fined \$300 or two months for keeping an unlicensed eating house.



Fists fly as a back-to-work attempt by non-striking employees at the Unilever Lens is halted in Dayton, Ohio, in the face of a well-organised picket line.—AP Picture.

Volunteers To Receive
Decorations Today

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, will present Efficiency Decorations and Efficiency Medals to officers and other ranks of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps at Government House at 5.30 this afternoon.

His Excellency is Hon. Colonel of the Corps.

Those who will receive decorations are:

EFFICIENCY DECORATION

Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, Lieut. Colonel H. Owen-Hughes, OBE, Major C. de S. Robertson, MM, Major E. G. Stewart, DSO, Major J. Watson, Captain R. Davies, Captain A. H. Penn, Captain A. H. Potts, Captain D. L. Strellett, MBE.

FIRST CLASP

CSM M. F. de P. Baptista, CQMS

M. A. Baptista, Sgt E. S. Moses, L/Cpl M. M. Silva.

EFFICIENCY MEDAL & FIRST CLASP

Sgt G. A. Pinna, A/Sgt E. L. Groome, Cpl R. A. Campos, Cpl

A. P. Pereira, L/Cpl W. H. G. Hirst, Dmr C. F. Andrews, Pte E. A. V. Remedios, Pte J. P. White.

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CSM, R. J. V. Everest, CSM, H. F. Hopkins, CSM, S. G. Poole, CSM,

V. H. White, SQMS, C. Labrum, CQMS, W. C. Brumwell, CQMS,

E. C. Coulson, CQMS, E. C. Fincher, CQMS, V. C. Labrum,

CQMS, H. de Sa, CQMS, A. Steven, Sgt. L. A. Hurlow, Sgt. G. J. White,

Sgt. G. S. Winch, L/Sgt G. A. Gutierrez, Cpl. M. Roadbridge, Cpl.

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L/Cpl. C. M. da Silva, L/Cpl. R. J. Simpson, Sgt. W. P. Altree,

Pte. F. S. Baker, Pte. L. A. Elarte, Pte. B. A. Gellman, Pte.

A. S. Hoo, Pte. A. Marshall, Pte. R. M. V. Ribeiro, Pte. R. D. Silva,

Pte. W. Sprague, Pte. H. J. Woolley.

Seaman
Ko's Police
Officers

The story of how Sub-Inspector J. E. Hayward and Police constable C247 Leung Chiu-pun were knocked out by a seaman from Bermuda was told before Mr d'Almada at Central this morning, when McDonald Harvey, 19, was charged with assault with intent to resist lawful apprehension.

Defendant pleaded guilty and said he had had a few drinks and did not know what he was doing at the time. He apologised to the Court for what he had done, and said he was very sorry for what had happened.

Det. Sub-Inspector Cochrane said at 3 a.m. on Saturday Sub-Inspector Hayward was walking towards Blake Pier when he met the defendant and a friend. The friend who knew SI Hayward stopped and suddenly blows were exchanged and SI Hayward was knocked out, and defendant started to run away. Police constable 247 gave chase and was hit on the head by the defendant. SI Stewart then arrived at the scene and with the assistance of another Police constable defendant was taken into custody.

After hearing the facts, Mr d'Almada cautioned defendant and ordered him to sign a bond of \$100 for good behaviour in 12 months.

TO BE GIVEN
A CANING

Admitting the charge of possession of dutiable Chinese tobacco and offering a bribe to a detective, a 17-year-old boy was ordered 10 strokes of the cane by Mr Blair-Kerr at Kowloon Court today. "I'll treat him as a juvenile and give him a caning," remarked Mr Blair-Kerr, who also ordered confiscation of the tobacco.

The youth was arrested near Soy Street on Monday night. He was holding a parcel which he claimed to be cotton yarn but when the detective opened it, the parcel was found to contain tobacco. The youth was then taken to the Police station and while on the way, he offered \$10 to his captor to set him free.

Tries Bargaining
With Magistrate

A 39-year-old woman Ho Sze bargained with the Magistrate saying she would not plead guilty if the Court would not give her the option of a fine, when she was charged before Mr d'Almada at Central this morning with keeping a heroin divan, possession of 134 heroin pills and heroin pipes.

However she was sentenced to two years' hard labour and recommended for banishment. After the sentence had been passed, defendant burst into tears and said she was not the actual owner of the divan but an amah of the premises.

Insp. H. Moran said at 9.45 p.m. on June 28, Chief Inspector McCahey and party raided the first floor of No. 220 Queen's Road East and found the premises being used as a heroin divan. Ingredients for making heroin pills were found, but no actual instrument for making the pills could be located.

NATIONAL
EMERGENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

The strike started on June 14, in sympathy with 11 dock workers who were penalised for refusing to handle a "dirty cargo" of zinc oxide without extra pay. The chemical, they complained, turned their skin blue.

Attlee reported to the House of Commons that all perishable cargoes had been cleared from ships in the London docks and that troops were now being used to handle meat shipments.

Other food cargoes in port will have to be moved to avoid a breakdown of other supplies, he declared.

1926 STRIKE RECALLED

The last time a state of emergency was proclaimed in Britain was during the general strike in 1926.

Mr Attlee indicated that the troops would be used to handle general as well as food cargoes.

Mr Anthony Eden asked him about the state of emergency.

"Will these powers be used not only for the movement of food but to permit the export trade of the country to recover?"

Mr Attlee replied: "Yes Sir."

In the House of Lords, the Marquess of Salisbury, leader of the Opposition in the second chamber, gave assurance of full Conservative support in any measures the Government takes to cope with the strike.—Associated Press.

Careless Lorry
Driver

A lorry driver carrying bricks up the slope leading to the Tsun-wan Police Station, caused damage to the station property when his lorry knocked down a pillar while reversing. The accident occurred on Monday morning.

Charged before Mr Latimer at Kowloon Court today, with driving without due care and attention the defendant, Chung Kai, admitted the count and was fined \$150, plus an endorsement on his driving licence.

American
War Hero
Decorated

The heroic stand made by the American forces against Japanese invaders at Corrigedor, Philippine Islands in 1942, was recalled at the American Consulate, Hongkong Bank building, this morning when Chief Commissary Steward Arthur Robert Thompson, United States Navy, was presented with a Bronze Star Medal by the United States Consul-General (Mr J. E. McKenna).

Mr Thompson, who will be 50 in August, hails from Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The citation, signed by Mr James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and read by Commander E. A. Buchanan, Assistant Navy Attache of the U.S. Embassy in China, was as follows:

THE CITATION

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Bronze Star Medal to Arthur Robert Thompson, Chief Commissary Steward, United States Navy, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For heroic service as Member of the Beach Defence at the United States Navy Communication Centre, Monkey Point, Fort Mills, Corrigedor, Philippine Islands, during the invasion by enemy Japanese forces, the night of May 6-8, 1942. Manning his assigned position in a fixed machine-gun nest as devastating hostile artillery fire destroyed part of the automatic defence line on the ridge adjacent to Monkey Field and the Japanese effected a landing in the Battery-Keys Area, Thompson, realising the immediate danger of the enemy infiltrating the Communication Centre compound before adequate steps could be taken to destroy records and equipment, unhesitatingly risked his life in a valiant attempt to hold off the advancing force.

Fearlessly braving the enemy's shattering artillery and small-arms fire, he assisted members of his unit in moving two 20-calibre machine guns complete with mounts and ammunition over more than 200 yards of open terrain and, although two companions sustained wounds under the intense barrage, dauntlessly pushed on to his objective and played his deadly role in the Japanese.

By his daring initiative, indomitable fighting spirit and cool courage in the face of overwhelming odds, Thompson accounted for a large number of the enemy and delayed his access to the Centre until the destruction of vital facilities could be effected. His unwavering zeal and resolute conduct throughout reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service.

Thompson is hereby authorised to wear the Combat 'V'.

For the President,

JAMES FORRESTAL, Secretary of the Navy.

Those present at the ceremony included Mr F. A. Hill and four of Mr Thompson's colleagues, Sergeants P. F. O'Hagen, D. B. Schafer, M. A. Klusner and E. R. Nedley, all of the Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific.

Shocking Quake
Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

reported. There were no indications of damage.

Witness reports from Fukui said the town "spun round, collapsed and disappeared into smoke," according to Japanese press reports.

The Japanese police chief at Takahashi, reported that a crowded theatre had collapsed at Fukui and only three had escaped.

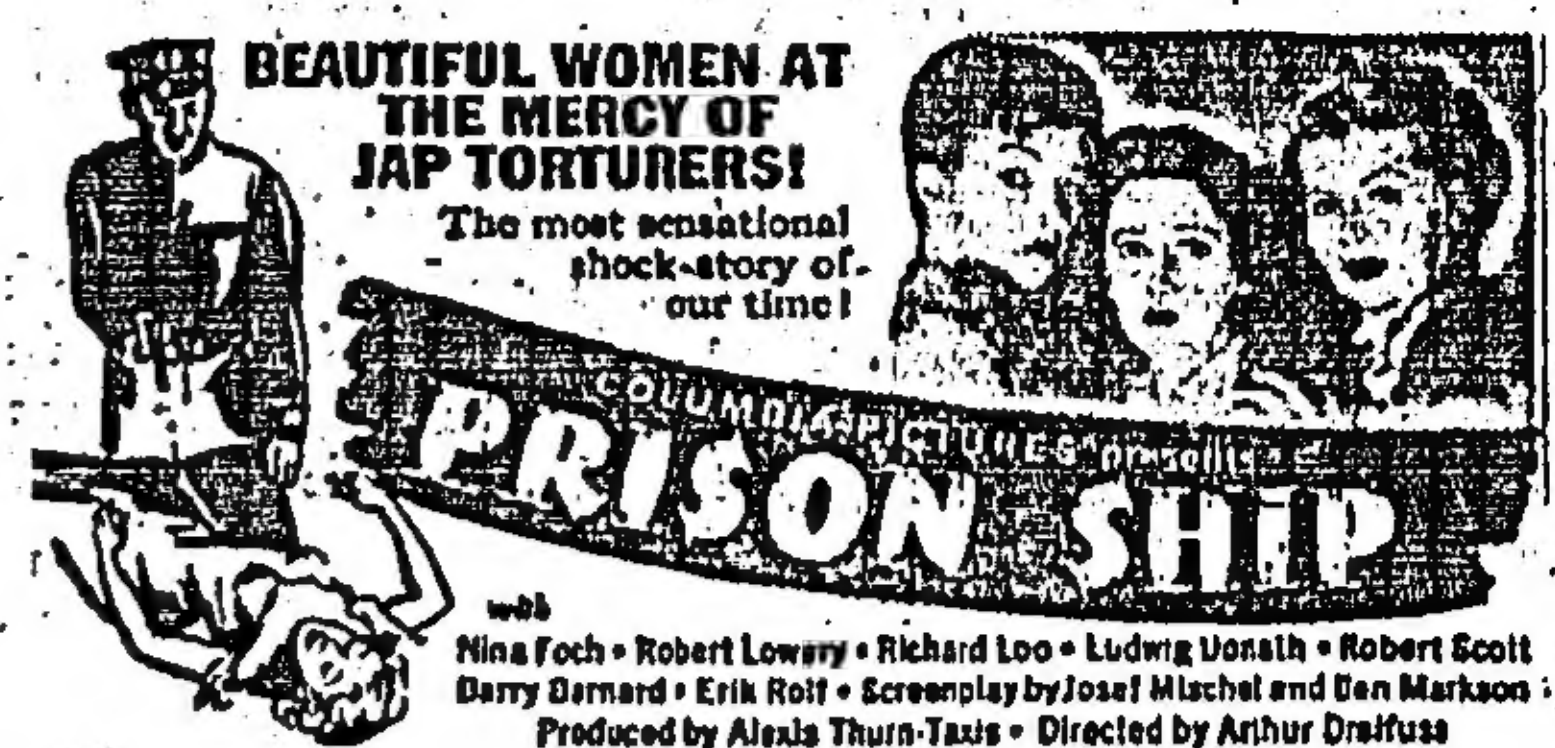
The railway station at Fukui was destroyed and the rail tracks were tossed on top of the debris. There were no survivors, he said.

Major-General Joseph M. Swing left Tokyo in a special train for Fukui seven hours after the first shocks were reported and United States Army authorities said his train would travel as close to the scene of the disaster as possible.

The train will unload jeeps and emergency aid parties will continue directly into the disaster area.—Reuters.

CENTRAL
THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30 P.M.

SEE the Heroes of the Blimps in Rousing, Roaring Romance!



NEXT CHANCE: "REUNION IN FRANCE"

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

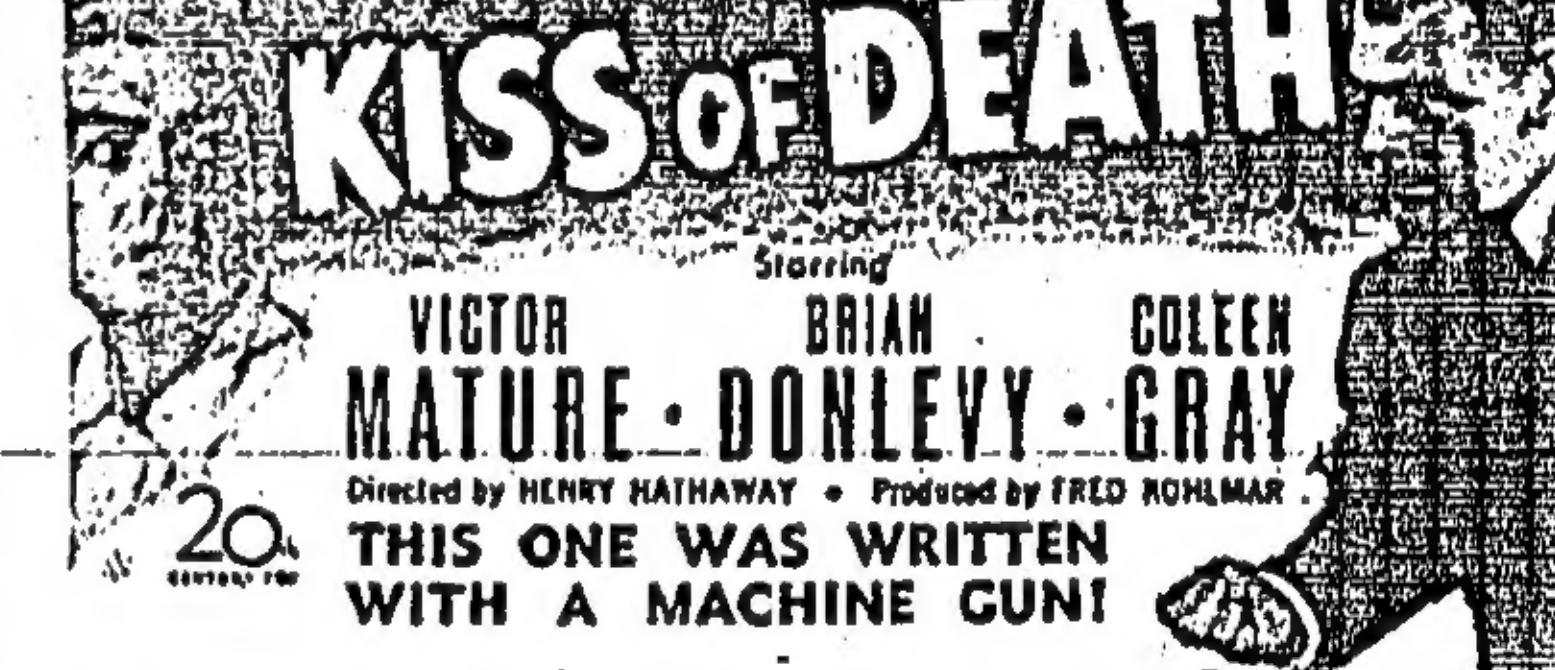
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



Next Change: "DEAD RECKONING"

PRESS
PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the

Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

HONG KONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers

Low, Bingham & Matthews Mercantile Bank Bldg.

STAR

TO-DAY ONLY at 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

As long as there are lovers, this picture will live!

Olivia DeHavilland

To Each His Own

TO-MORROW SUSAN HAYWARD LEE BOWMAN

in "SMASH-UP"

BETEN'S Beauty Salons—the ideal place to have your permanent-wave, hair-tint, manicure, pedicure, and that unique hair-do. Clean, hygienic salons, cheerful, efficient service by well-trained operators. Exchange Bldg., 1st floor, Tel. 33161.

SECOND TEST MATCH

England Needs 490 Runs From 7 Wickets To Win Test

London, June 28.—At the end of the fourth day of the second Test at Lords, England in their second innings scored 106 runs for the loss of three wickets in reply to Australia's lead of 595 runs.

Australia once again have proved themselves the better team, and there is no question that only rain can save England from defeat in this match, which concludes tomorrow.

There will be a possible six hours' play tomorrow and how the wicket will roll out is problematical, but this evening it was looking the worse for wear. The fast bowlers, Ray Lindwall and Bill Johnston, made some deliveries kick up and the batsmen were constantly pitting spots.

Australia's batting is more stable, and in Lindwall, Bill Johnston and Miller they possess three pace bowlers far superior to any in England, also it must be remembered that, so far, Miller has not bowled in this match.

When England began their second innings 595 runs behind, first Hutton and then Edrich were scratching for runs, but Washbrook showed a welcome return to his old form by playing a grand inning of 37 in one and three-quarters hours.

Washbrook offered a stubborn defence and punished the right ball, hitting three fours. He survived an appeal for a catch behind the wicket and greatly relieved, he momentarily lapsed from concentration, swished at a fast full toss and Tallon finished him off.

Compton tackled the situation calmly and Dollyery gained such a reputation for his talented partner that he helped to put on 41 in the last half hour.

TAIL HITS HARD

When the match was resumed this morning Lindwall began to hit the bowling hard from the start and, with Lindwall attacking so vigorously, Miller found fewer opportunities of scoring. When he swept Laker to leg at 445 he fell to a good catch by Bedser at square leg.

Miller batted just over two hours and hit one six and five fours. Ian Johnson came in to hit Bedser for six, but when Lindwall was slumped in the next over from Laker, Bradman declared, with Australia leading by 595 runs, England were left with just over nine hours to bat.

During the interval between the innings rain again fell, and the start of England's second innings was delayed.

No sooner had the Australians arrived on the pitch for the start of England's second innings than a sharp shower drove them in again and play was delayed for a few minutes.

Bowling to three slips, a gully and two short legs, Lindwall opened with a maiden to Hutton, but he seemed worried by his groin, which he rubbed vigorously on the way back to his starting-point after every delivery.

This time cricket lasted for a quarter of an hour, during which time each bowler sent down two overs. Lindwall was on his third after an unsuccessful appeal against the light by Washbrook. Rain stopped the game again.

Play began again at 4.30, leaving two full hours, the ten interval being taken during the last interruption.

Hutton was missed in the gully before scoring. Bill Johnston tempted him with a short rising ball outside the off stump, which Hutton went after. He did not succeed in keeping his stroke down, and the ball went chest high to Lindwall, who hurt a finger in trying to make the catch.

The injury did not affect Lindwall's bowling, but before his next two overs, Miller massaged his finger.

Washbrook was in fine form, but Hutton did not look happy against any short pitched risers, and one of these brought about his dismissal at 42.

Lindwall bounced one off the off stump and Hutton steered it into Johnston's hands at first slip.

Toshack replaced Lindwall at 47 and, though Washbrook sent up the 50 with a four from his first ball, Edrich snicked the fifth delivery to slip, where Johnston took a neat catch, making two men out for 52.

From two balls in succession, Tallon appealed for a catch at the wicket against Washbrook, who was given out the second time and England's third wicket fell at 65. The pitch was giving the left arm bowlers, Toshack and Bill Johnston, some help, and the ball frequently lifted from a good length.

Compton and Dollyery both performed well on a difficult wicket and they sent up the hundred after two hours ten minutes' batting.

Both players watched the ball right on the bat and had saved England from a complete collapse in batting again.

THE SCOREBOARD

The scoreboard at the end of the fourth day reads:
Australia: first innings 350
Second innings 460
England: first innings 215

SECOND INNINGS:

Hutton, c Johnson, b Lindwall	13
Washbrook, c Tallon, b Toshack	37
Edrich, c Johnson, b Toshack	2
Compton not out	21
Dollyery not out	29
Extras	4

Bowling: to date:	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	13	3	47	1
Johnston	18	10	27	0
Toshack	11	1	28	2

COUNTY CRICKET

London, June 28.—The close of play scores in County cricket matches today were:

At Portsmouth: Northamptonshire 105 and 71 for 3; Hampshire 274 (Eager 105, Nutter 7 for 50).

At Tunbridge Wells: Sussex 334 (B. Edrich 5 for 43); Kent 193 for one (Fagg 69, Todd 79 not out).

At Chesterfield: Yorkshire 44 and 15 for 3; Derbyshire 277. No play today owing to rain.

At Manchester: Lancashire 170; Gloucestershire 135 for 8. No play today owing to rain.

At Loughborough: Leicestershire 470; Essex 99 for 4. Play restricted owing to rain.

At Guildford: Surrey 418 for 7 declared (Constable 54); Oxford University 25 for no wicket. Rain restricted play.

At Birmingham: Cambridge University 259; Warwickshire 153 for 2. No play today owing to rain.

At Cardiff: Glamorgan 273 and 136 (Young 4 for 38); Middlesex 135 (Hever 5 for 39) and 57 for. no wicket.

At Bath: Nottinghamshire 115 and 129 for 7 (Harris 65 not out); Somerset 338 for 8 declared (Gimblett 105, Castle 59 not out).—Reuter.

BOXING

First Coloured Boxer To Win British Title

Birmingham, June 28.—Dick Turpin, British Empire middleweight champion, won the British title here tonight when he outpointed the holder, Vince Hawkins, over 15 rounds. He made boxing history by becoming the first coloured man to win a British title.

Turpin, already holder of the British Empire title, gave a classical performance of copy-book boxing. He won by a substantial margin by exploiting all the known correct punches and frustrating all the attempts of his strong opponent to force him out of his stride.

Hawkins, supremely confident at the outset, did most of the forcing. He obviously intended to wear down his lighter opponent as the fight progressed, but in Turpin he found his master.

Hawkins was a gallant loser, for he fought hard but was completely held by his opponent's short punching, foot-work and general superiority.

At the weigh-in, Hawkins sealed 11 stone five and three quarter pounds, and Turpin 11 stone two pounds.—Reuter.

Colony Reserves Tourney

Tonight's games in the Colony Reserves Chess Tournament at the Peninsula Hotel will be:

V. N. Douneff v R. W. Carter, D. E. de Carvalho v A. Biriukoff and Jacob Ramler v L. Karpovich.

CHILDREN'S CLASSES

Applications for enrolment in the children's chess classes to be held by the Kowloon Chess Club throughout the summer months will not be accepted after tomorrow evening at 7 p.m. They should be addressed to the Acting Hon. Secretary, The Kowloon Chess Club, c/o the Peninsula Hotel.

A "Lean And Hungry" Sugar Ray

Chicago, June 28.—A lean and hungry Sugar Ray Robinson, world's welterweight champion, tonight tossed his title into the ring against sharp-shooting Bernard Docusen.

The fight was set for 2100 (0300 GMT Tuesday, 12 noon Hong Kong time).

The twice postponed fight will be rescheduled for Tuesday night if rain forces this action. Showers were intermittent all afternoon between bursts of sunshine and more showers were forecast tonight.

Robinson, by starving himself for two days, made the welterweight limit of 147 pounds. Docusen, the Filipino swiftness from New Orleans, easily tipped the beam at 145½, same weight he made a week ago when the bout was postponed. Robinson remained a 4-1 betting favourite up to gong time.

WIMBLEDON

ANOTHER SEEDED PLAYER ELIMINATED

Asboth Takes The Measure Of Tom Brown

Wimbledon, June 28.—Josef Asboth, of Hungary, provided the upset in today's play in the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships by eliminating Tom Brown, the American runner-up in last year's tournament, in the quarter-finals of the men's singles.

Asboth beat Brown 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Brown was the fourth seeded player in the championship. Asboth, who was unseeded, meets John Bromwich, of Australia, in the semi-finals. The other semi-final is between the Americans, Gardnar Mulloy and Bob Falkenburg.

In the other quarter-final today, Bromwich scored a surprisingly easy win over the American Budge Patty, winning 6-4, 7-5, 6-1.

Mulloy, as expected, eliminated the last surviving Briton, Tony Mottram, by 6-2, 1-6, 7-5, 6-1, while Bob Falkenburg put out the Swede, Lennart Bergelin, who had earlier beaten Frankie Parker, the favourite, by 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, in a battle of the giants.

Asboth, 30-year-old Budapest bank clerk, outwore the Californian Brown, whose lack of practice, owing to his law studies, told its tale in the closing stages.

The Hungarian won the last five games in a row for the match, the last of them to love.

Bromwich, the top-seeded player remaining, did not particularly impress in beating Patty. He made many errors.

There was a real surprise in the women's event, the first so far, when Miss Jean Quertier, of Britain, beat Mrs. Sheila Summers, of South Africa, in the fourth round.

The eight women remaining in the tournament in order of the draw are Mrs. Margaret Osborne DuPont, USA, Miss Jean Nicoll Bostock, Britain, Miss Doris Hart, USA, Mrs. Nelly Landry, France, Miss Quertier, Britain, Mrs. Pat Todd, USA, Miss Shirley Fry, USA, Miss Louise Brough, USA.

FILIPINOS MEET

THEIR MATCH

The two tiny Filipinos, Raymundo Deyro and Felicitissimo Ampon, finally met their match today in the men's doubles at Wimbledon.

Gianni Cuculli and Marcel Del Bello of Italy beat them 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3 and that despite some very bad playing by the Italian champion, Cuculli.

The match started dramatically enough, the first two games going by the service. Del Bello was the steadier of the two Italians while Deyro carried the burden for the two Filipinos.

Ampon seemed unsure of himself on the volley, a surprise to observers. Cuculli could do nothing right. His overhead play was erratic and his volleying poor.

Del Bello broke through Ampon's service in the seventh game of the first set to lead 4-3 and finally the Italians took the set at 6-4 after the two little brown men had a long dispute with both umpire and linesman over whether a ball was in or out.

They won their point and the umpire reversed his ruling by giving them the point.

Deyro and Ampon started the second set like match winners, leading 3-0 and later 4-1. Out-running and outplaying the Italians.

LAWN BOWLS TEAM

The postponed Second Division match vs. IRC will be played at the Filpino Club's lawn at 4 p.m. on July 1, 1948. The following players have been selected to represent the Filpino Club:

W. F. Johnston, John Cotton, J. W. Lee and W. Field (Skip); Alfred Taylor, F. J. Manalac, H. Y. Hsu and R. O. Hughes (Skip); L. S. da Silva, F. Rodrigues, W. Ogley and Dan Rozario (Skip).

Reserves: C. E. Lee, A. Dean, J. Delgado, and J. Laidlaw.

RECORD CLAIM

London.—Radio Moscow has claimed that a Leningrad sports-woman, Nina Dytalova, claimed a new world record for the women's javelin throw at 158 feet, three and a quarter inches.

The old 153 feet 6¼ inches world mark was set by Anneliese Steinhilber of Germany in 1942, the record said.

they easily took the set 6-1 despite desperate efforts by del Bello to stop them.

Whether they ran themselves out in the cold wind with its hint of rain or whether the two Italians finally took a grip on their game, one could not tell. But in the third set the Italians triumphed 1-6.

Nothing seemed to go right for Deyro and Ampon, Cuculli's game improved and his service was almost unplayable at times.

In the last set the Filipinos fought back bravely but their best efforts could not stem the Italian onslaught which by now was working well.

The little men managed to save three games out of the nine, drawing cheers from the crowds with whom they have become popular favourites during their first visit to England.—Associated Press.

THE RESULTS

Here are some of the scores of the day's play:

Men's Singles

Bob Falkenburg beat Lennart Bergelin (Sweden) 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

Gardnar Mulloy (USA) beat Tony Mottram (Britain) 6-2, 1-6, 7-5, 6-1.

John Bromwich (Australia) beat Budge Patty (USA) 6-4, 7-5, 6-1.

Joseph Asboth (Hungary) beat Tom Brown (USA).

Women's Doubles

Third Round

Miss Gem Hoehling and Mrs. L. J. Osborne (Britain) beat Maria Welles, Argentine and Annalisa Bossi, Italy, 6-3 and 6-4.

Women's Singles

Fourth Round

Miss Shirley Fry, United States, beat Mrs. Suzie Kormoczy, Hungary, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Jean Quertier, Britain, beat Mrs. Sheila Summers, South Africa, 7-5 and 6-2.—United Press.

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Miss Jean Quertier, Britain, beat Mrs. Sheila Summers, South Africa, 7-5 and 6-2.—United Press.

Jackie Robinson Wins Intolerance Battle

By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York.—When Jackie Robinson made baseball history by becoming the first Negro in the major leagues, he asked reporters to treat him just the same as any other rookie.

He didn't get his wish, because he was a special case and couldn't be judged by the ordinary standards. Reporters realised his difficulties, and treated him gently when he made mistakes. Happily for Robinson and the cause of racial equality, he made very few mistakes, either on or off the field. And thus the biggest part of the battle against intolerance was won.

So this year Jackie is being treated as just another ball-player. And he has proved he is only human, too. Robinson has been surly upon occasion, and his playing has been below par, and he has been criticised in print. No one except Robinson has been angered by the criticism; no one has tried to re-establish the colour bar, and so quietly that it's almost unnoted, it has been proven that playing ability alone can be the only rule affecting a man's fitness for the major leagues.

BAD LESSON

It's been a bad season so far for Robinson, but one has charged that prejudice plays any part. Jackie, justifiably elated at results of his first year as a Brooklyn Dodger player, spent last winter on the banquet circuit, accepting accolades

of many Negro and white organisations. From a playing weight of 185 to 180, he ballooned to 220.

In training camp he laboriously pared to 200, but every pound since then has been agony, and he's still around 195. He's slower foot than in 1947, and his fielding and baserunning are below last year's standard. A few weeks ago he hurt his knee in a collision with a base-runner, and that too has handicapped him.

But all discussion of Robinson was based entirely on his feats on the field, his actions had no effect on the regard in which Negro Larry Doby is held by the Cleveland Indians. Doby and Robinson both are judged this year as players, not as the first Negroes ever to play in their respective leagues.

And when Negro catcher Roy Campanella was sent to the Dodger team at St. Paul, making him the first Negro in the American Association, the move was hailed, not as a step to break down prejudice, but as a happy event for St. Paul because Campanella is an excellent player. The colour angle just didn't seem important any longer.—United Press.

Madison Square Garden To Be Rebuilt

By JAMES HUDSON

New York.—Madison Square Garden, the historical landmark which has seen the rise and fall of champions, will soon go the way of some of its fallen heroes. It will be replaced by a \$25,000,000 modernistic sports arena, parking garage and convention hall.

The exact fate of the heir to the old Madison Square Garden, where Sid Terris, and Johnny Dundee fought and where first convened the "Congress of Beautiful Women," has not been decided.

But, "we're going to build a place that can handle any crowd and which will really be up-to-date," George E. Spargo, general manager of the authority making the plans said.

Much as some old Garden fans will hate to see it, nothing can stop progress. Not even 50th Street. The new building occupying two entire city blocks, will straddle 50th Street with an arcade.

The reason for building a new Garden lies in the fact that New York is losing too many paying attractions, which can't be squeezed into the present building.

"The largest conventions are going away from here to Atlantic City, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Francis, co. and Buffalo," said William O. Riordan, chairman of the board of the New York convention bureau.

The new Garden will face Columbus Circle. Its new sports arena will accommodate capacity crowds of about 25,000. The present one handles about 17,000, by squeezing them into small seats.

"The new seats will be roomy—20 to 22 inches. The old ones were 16 to 18," Spargo said.

"And to boot, the new Garden will park 2,000 cars."

People will park their cars on three levels, then take escalators to any part of the building.

The planners have taken into account the men who have sat in the rear of the old Garden and come out asking who won the fight, Spargo said.

"Everybody will be able to see, no matter where he sits. The engineers will see to that with transistors, tape lines and spirit levels, "It's a science."

Royalties Wanted From Television

By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York, June 18.—Having learned a lesson from professional radio broadcasting of their sports, American athletes are determined to do better for themselves in television, and are demanding a share of the money from this new source.

Most important and intriguing is the effort of the nation's professional boxers to get a share of the television money in New York City, showcase of the sport.

The Managers' Guild started the battle with the 20th Century Club, top promoter, demanding 50 per cent of all the television royalties.

But midway in the struggle an even more fascinating thing happened—the boxers themselves started a movement to organise themselves into a "Professional Boxers' Association."

Steve Belloise, middleweight contender, led the new group, and according to Irving Tell, attorney for the association, about 40 fighters signed the petition for a charter. Welterweight champion Ray Robinson, former lightweight champ Beau Jack, Tony Janiro, Johnny Coland and Chester Rice are among the signers, Tell said.

TREMENDOUS EFFECT

If the association is successful, it could have tremendous effect on the income of managers. New York state boxing law limits a manager to one-third of the earnings of a boxer under his direction, but it's common knowledge that many managers take at least half.

The new PBA would enable a boxer to retain his legal share, and would give each boxer a strong weapon in his demand that he get the lion's share of television money, since the boxers alone are the whole show on video.

Baseball players too are taking interest in the possibilities of television. Most New York games already are televised, and co-axial cable lines are being extended daily. Within a few years video may be available to every city and hamlet in America.

Last year a firm paid \$50,000 for the World Series television rights. The money went to the commissioner's office—the players didn't get a dime.

Tommy Henrich is spokesman for the Yankees on the subject, and other clubs have named player representatives to demand that players get a fair share of the money. The question will be discussed in July at league meetings.

Baseball and boxing were broadcast for years before players and boxers became aware of the large revenues the radio paid to promoters. The athletes finally began to demand some of the money. They hoped to be a little faster in cashing in on video.

"It was agreed," we are told, "that the rules should be divided into sections on a logical principle and in an order which the committee, after much experiment, considered the most expedient. Thus, the Etiquette of the Game now appears before the main text of the rules, on the ground that it is a golfer's first duty, even before he reads the rules, to know the correct behaviour on the course."

Spargo explained that different seating arrangements for different sports occasioned the varying maximum capacities.

The new arena started out as a parking lot project. "Soon we run into the Madison Square Garden people who were looking for a way to build a new garden. The two ideas seemed to fit," Spargo said.

"They'll run the Garden and lease it from the Tri-borough Bridge Authority, which will build it," Spargo said.

THE OLD GARDEN

The old, old Garden—the granddaddy of them all—started as a sort of parking lot too. In 1794 a triangular plot of ground at the present site of Madison Square was selected by the city fathers for a burial ground.

Neighbours didn't agree. After three years of protest, the neighbourhood won. In 1803, the area was enclosed by Signor Francini who operated a hippodrome, featuring such entertainment as chariot and ostrich racing.

In 1875, P. S. Gilmore, a band leader, converted the site into Gilmore's Garden, used for concerts, operas and America's first beauty contest, "A Congress of Beautiful Women."

In 1891, a statue of Diana was unveiled atop the tower of the Madison Square Garden, known to this generation as "the old Garden." There was a significant hush.

Then Anthony Comstock, well-known anti-vice crusader, found his voice and called chaste Diana an "undraped hussy." The statue was removed.

In 1925, Terris and Dundee fought in the "Old Garden," and the next day the wreckers moved in. On December 15, 17,000 fans packed into the newly-constructed Garden (the present one) for the formal opening of New York's first professional ice hockey game.

The history of the Garden has been called the history of Manhattan itself.—United Press.

GOLF

BRITISH OPEN STARTS

Edinburgh, June 28.—At the end of the first day's qualifying play in the British Open Golf Championship over the neighbouring courses of Gullane and Muirfield, near here, today A. S. Tibbles (Birmingham) led the Gullane scorers with a new course record of 67, while Henry Cotton (Royal Mid-Surrey) was at the top of the Muirfield list with

"Air Bridge" Will Guarantee Food Supplies

WESTERN BERLIN HAS NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

Berlin, June 28.—Enough food for the entire German population of the three Western sectors of Berlin will soon be coming into the city by the American "air bridge," United States Military Government sources said here tonight.

Fears that such a big operation would be impossible were allayed by the decision of Washington, at the request of the United States Military Government in Berlin, to send to Germany immediately between 30 and 40 four-engined C-54 cargo planes capable of carrying seven tons of cargoes.

These planes began to take off from their bases within two hours of the appeal to Washington being made. The planes are expected to make at least two round trips daily to Berlin. These planes alone could take about 500 tons of supplies to besieged Berlin daily.

Meanwhile, American aircraft and British barges ran urgent food supplies into the isolated Western sectors of Berlin today, breaking a four-day Russian blockade which followed the "currency war" of the rival zones.

General Sir Brian Robertson, the British Military Governor, meanwhile turned up in Copenhagen, where persistent rumours suggested

he would ask the Danish Government to take up the Berlin crisis with the United Nations. But he himself said he "knew nothing" about this.

BERLIN TALKS

The general was expected to return to Berlin later for talks on the military situation with General Lucius D. Clay, the American Military Governor, and Mr. William Draper, the United States Deputy Minister for the Army.

Mr. Draper met Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Prime Minister, in London today to discuss the situation in the German capital. He was accompanied by Mr. Lewis Douglas, the United States Ambassador.

Mr. Draper, who was formerly Economic Adviser to General Clay, is familiar with the economic possibilities of the Russian blockade. His mission was officially described as an inspection of all phases of the occupation.

He is accompanied by Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, of the United States Air Force, and they are expected to stay in Berlin for two or three weeks.

Mr. Averell Harriman, the roving Ambassador for the European recovery programme, will arrive in Berlin tomorrow for talks with General Clay.

In Copenhagen, Mr. Gustav Rasmussen, the Danish Foreign Minister, refused to comment on a possible approach to him by General Sir Brian Robertson, but sources close to his office said this "would not altogether be a surprise."

CLOSED MEETING

Observers in London questioned whether General Robertson would have left Berlin at this time unless his trip was combined with some mission other than a long-standing lecture engagement (General Robertson is due to address the Copenhagen Foreign Affairs Association).

The meeting was closed to the press and General Robertson was expected to give an "off the record" talk. A senior Danish Foreign official said General Robertson might meet Mr. Rasmussen at the lecture.

Over Berlin today, the sky was never clear of planes as big American transport aircraft brought in supplies to the city.

Planes were landed every eight minutes at the Tempelhof Airport in the American sector, and more machines are expected to arrive soon from Britain and the United States to build up the emergency service.

FOOD BARGES ARRIVE

The American transport authorities today disclosed that 10 barges, each believed to be carrying about 100 tons of food, arrived in Berlin from the British Zone over the weekend, and another 15 were reported in free passage across the Soviet Zone towards the city.

The Americans could give no explanation why the Russians allowed the barge traffic through as, it continued, this system could supply the capital with much of the food needed.

Several Berliners were injured today when huge crowds packed at the Russian currency exchange booths on the Karlshorst race tracks, eyewitnesses alleging that several people were crushed to death, but the Russian police denied this.

They said four were badly and four slightly injured. It was the Germans' last chance to convert their old Reichsmarks into the new stamped Russian currency.—Reuter.

BERLIN VISITORS

Berlin, June 28.—A galaxy of high-ranking military and civilian Allied officials descended on Berlin in the midst of the crisis today.

Brig-Gen. William Draper, American Under-Secretary of the Army, and Lt-Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, chief of planning and operations in the US Army, arrived tonight by plane. Lt-Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, British Army Commander, also arrived by plane, and Mr. Averell Harriman, US roving Ambassador for the Marshall Plan, is scheduled to arrive tomorrow.

All visits are scheduled for a month or more and authoritative quarters warned against attaching undue significance to their simultaneous arrivals.

Gen. Draper said his visit was not occasioned by the Berlin crisis. To the inquiry: "Isn't it possible you will take cognizance of it while here?" he said, "Quite possible."

Routine conferences were held during the day between the American Commander, General Clay, and the British deputy, Mr. Brownjohn.

Gen. Draper and Gen. Wedemeyer emphasized that they were on an "inspection of Europe."

Gen. Keightley also said his visit was routine. He was accompanied by his wife, who a month ago arranged a tour of Army welfare units in Germany.—United Press.



Above, workers probe the wreckage of the DC-6 transport plane which crashed near Mt. Carmel with 43 people aboard. A broken transformer can be seen in the right background. Opposite, air view of the colliery hillside where the plane crashed. View shows bits of plane wreckage strewn along the path of clipped trees and shrubbery with broken transformer (foreground) and high tension wires.—AP Pictures.

PREMIERS TO MEET IN OCTOBER

London, June 28.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, said today that he expected that a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers would be held in October.

"I have found sufficient common ground to enable me to suggest a meeting in October," he said. "Although the final replies to this question have not all come in, I have every reason to believe that the Conference could then take place."

Mr. J. B. Chifley, the Prime Minister of Australia, would be here in July, Mr. Attlee said. He would greatly welcome the opportunity of discussing the matter with him.

Mr. Edgar Granville, Liberal, asked if the discussions would cover a wider interpretation of the Statute of Westminster, particularly in relation to India's future and to arrangements for constitutional machinery at a policy-making level.

DISCUSSIONS UNDECIDED

Mr. Attlee said he could not say what would be the extent of the discussion. That had not been decided.

Mr. Ellis Smith, Labour, thought the Commonwealth representatives should be asked to give priority to immediate Commonwealth needs so that they can make the maximum contribution towards a solution of the problem contained in the World Food Council report.

He also asked the Prime Minister to consider raising a Commonwealth loan for large developments of Commonwealth agriculture and industry.

Mr. Attlee replied: "I obviously cannot answer that without notice."—Reuter.

Palestine An Iraq Issue

Baghdad, June 28.—In a heated debate in the Iraq House of Representatives today, the Government was pressed to give an assurance that no solution to the Palestine problem would be accepted that did not guarantee self-determination and full independence for all Arabs in Palestine.

"I and my colleagues regard Palestine as an Iraq issue and my Government will exert all efforts to guarantee the preservation of Arabism," replied Premier Muzahim Alpaachchi.

The House was debating a two months temporary budget, and the Government was asked to give a full explanation of the Palestine situation, martial law and Press censorship. The Premier and Mustapha Alkarm, Minister of the Interior, pledged that the Military Administration would be exercised in matters connected with Palestine and the safety of the Iraqi Army there.—Associated Press.

New Secretary Of Labour

Washington, June 28.—Informed quarters said today that ex-Governor Keen Johnson of Kentucky, will be appointed Secretary of Labour within a few days.

Mr. Johnson served a year as Under-Secretary to the late Lewis B. Schellenbach.

He was recommended to President Truman by AFT President, Mr. William Green.—United Press.



ROMULO LAUDS UN ACHIEVEMENTS

New York, June 28.—Mr. Carlos Romulo today told a New York radio audience that people were beginning to realize that the United Nations' achievements "far outweighed its shortcomings and occasional failures."

The Philippines Ambassador to the United Nations told an interviewer on Station WJVL that the United Nations' failures had been "too well publicized."

"Certainly the United Nations has sustained the reverse," he said. "Lasting peace and international security under a just law cannot be established in a month or a year, but the constructive work of the United Nations has forged ahead in spite of the considerable distrust, illwill and shortsightedness that have beset the world organization since its birth."

"For a time after its inception, there was a tendency to regard the United Nations merely as an extension of the grand alliance that defeated the Fascist powers. . . . the experience of the past three years has proved this to be a misconception."

NOT AUTOMATIC

"The peoples of the world have seen that the United Nations cannot function automatically—that it can be made to work only if they support it with the full force of their collective will. They are beginning to realize that the United Nations is not merely a league of governments, but a people's movement."

"It is heartening to reflect that, despite the criticism levelled against the United Nations, there is today a tremendous reserve of faith and confidence in the United Nations throughout the world. . . . This change of heart is a healthy sign of the maturity that is bound to invest the United Nations with new strength, dignity, prestige and influence."

Mr. Romulo said significant development of the United Nations since the Charter was signed three years ago included the movement to re-examine the veto question and implementation of the Charter's provisions on trust and non-self-governing territories.

"For the first time in history, colonial peoples are considered and treated as a 'sacred trust' for which the ruling powers are answerable to a world organization."—United Press.

US Army Inductions

Washington, June 28.—The Army Secretary, Mr. Kenneth C. Royall, announced today that the Army expects to induct 225,000 to 250,000 men in the year beginning July 1. He said the Army also expects to get 110,000 18-year-old volunteers in the coming year.—United Press.

Indonesians Reject Proposed Agreement

SEA TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Batavia, June 28.—The Indonesian Republic rejected today a proposed agreement with the Dutch on sea traffic regulations. The Republic held among other things that the agreement would permit the Dutch to maintain their "blockade regulations."

The proposed agreement was drawn up by a sub-committee of the UN Good Offices negotiations, economic and financial committee. It failed to pass the full committee today because of the Republic's objections, which were listed as:

1.—It was conditional on conclusion of an air-traffic agreement by July 15, and the Republic does not think an air agreement can be reached by then.

2.—The Republic considered that certain existing sea traffic regulations should be abolished to enable the Republic to import goods for reconstruction.

3.—What he called "blockade regulations" would continue effective under the proposed agreement.

A Good Offices committee reporting the Republic's rejection said that the matter now goes back to the sub-committee.

PROTESTS

The communiqué added that the Dutch representative, J. E. Van Hoogstraten, protested at the use of the word "blockade" and said that he was surprised that the Republic's representatives on the sub-committee signed a report recommending the agreement without knowing their Government's desires.

Terms of the proposed agreement have not been published but are understood to differ little from the six current regulations which give the Dutch complete control over traffic into and out of the Republic's ports.

The Good Offices' communiqué reported also a Republican protest at the closing by the Netherlands Navy since June 16, of the Republic port of Djambi, on the east coast of Sumatra.—Associated Press.

SUGGESTION TURNED DOWN
London, June 28.—The Government today rejected a suggestion by a Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Philip Price, that it should start discussions with the independent States of the British and Dutch Dominions in South East Asia and with the United States to promote economic co-operation and development in those areas.

Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons: "The Foreign Secretary is satisfied that adequate machinery already exists for this purpose."

"The Commission General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia has responsibilities for co-ordinating in consultation with the various Commonwealth and foreign territories concerned, the supply of basic foodstuffs in the area, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East deals with questions affecting the general economic rehabilitation of the area."—Reuter.

Assassination Trial

Accused's Towel Is Found In Hotel

New Delhi, June 28.—A towel, marked "N.V.C." the initials of Nathuram Vinayak Godse, Gandhi's alleged assassin, was shown in court today at the resumed trial of nine men (one of whom has been pardoned) for complicity in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30.

The towel was delivered by a laundryman to Room 40 in the Marina Hotel, New Delhi, where, according to the receptionist, Ramchander, who gave evidence today, Godse, Narayan Apte (another accused) and two others stayed from January 17 to January 20, the day on which an explosive was thrown at Gandhi's prayer meeting at Birla House, but failed to harm the Mahatma.

Nain Singh, the hotel's chief attendant, identified Vishnu Karkare and Shankar Kislayya, two of the accused, as visitors he had seen taking tea in Room 40.

Shantaram Amchekar said he shared the room in the New Delhi hotel from January 17 to 19 with Karkare and Madan Lal, who was arrested after January 20. He identified Gopal Godse, another of the accused, as having visited the two men.

At the opening today, Madan Lal complained of a headache. The trial was held up while he was examined by a doctor. In case it was due to the glare of the lights in court, he was supplied with dark glasses.

The trial, which began on May 27, was adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

Loan For Netherlands

Washington, June 28.—John Mcleod, President of the World Bank, today told a news conference that a loan to help the Netherlands to buy ships is "fairly close."

The amount would be "relatively small," he said.—Associated Press.

Irgunists Change Their Minds

Rejoining Jewish Army

Tel-Aviv, June 28.—The Jewish extremist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi, today announced that it would rejoin the Jewish Army.

Irgun dissociated itself from the Israeli forces after its failure to land arms from a gun-running ship in violation of the Holy Land truce.

Their action today, which caused jubilation here, came after the Jewish Foreign Minister (Dr. Moshe Shertok) said at a mass meeting that the war against the Arabs would have to be fought by a "united front." Many thousands of new soldiers will take the oath of loyalty to the Jewish government as a result of the Irgun action.

Earlier, two Jewish government delegates to the Rhodes peace negotiations returned from Rhodes, but refused to comment on Count Bernadotte's peace proposals, which are en route here by special messenger.—United Press.

BERNADOTTE PROPOSALS

Rhodes, June 28.—Jews and Arabs received from Count Folke Bernadotte today, his proposals for peace in Palestine. Bernadotte is the UN mediator who brought about the current four-week armistice.

The suggestion, which the mediator called a "basis for further discussion," was not published.

Jewish experts flew from this Greek island to Tel-Aviv during the morning with the proposals. Arab experts are flying to Cairo after lunch.

Paul Mohn of Sweden and Constantinos Savoulides of Greece, will accompany the Arabs and explain the Count's peace plan to an Arab League sub-committee meeting in Cairo on Tuesday night. Both of them are members of the U. N. mediators' staff.

John Reedman of South Africa, also one of Bernadotte's aides, is to present the proposals in Tel-Aviv to the Israeli Government.—Associated Press.

Abdullah And IBN Saud Meet

Jeddah, June 28.—King Abdullah of Transjordan arrived by air at Riyadh, the summer capital of Saudi Arabia, yesterday and was met at the aerodrome by King Ibn Saud, it was announced tonight.

This was the first meeting of the two Arab rulers since amity sprang up between them nearly 25 years ago over Ibn Saud's annexation of the kingdom of Abdullah's father, King Hussein, and of his brother, King Ali.

Their coming talks in King Ibn Saud's capital will, it is hoped, pave the way to a complete restoration of good relations.

When King Abdullah alighted, he was embraced heartily by King Ibn Saud.

In Cairo, King Abdullah saw King Farouk and had his first meeting for 11 years with Haj Amin El Hussein, the Mufti of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

AID PROGRAMME INITIALED

Washington, June 28.—The U.S. State Department announced today that the United States-British European Recovery Programme agreement was initiated last Saturday by the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William Thorpe.

At the same time, the State Department released the text of the U.S.-Irish agreement, the first to be signed under the ERP programme.—Associated Press.

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Republicans v. Joseph Stalin

Philadelphia, June 28.—The Republicans are going to campaign against Josef Stalin between now and election day no matter whom the Democrats nominate for President.

They made that more than clear at their national convention—in their platform, in their oratory and in the wild applause that greeted an almost defiant reference to the Communism of the Soviet Union.

President Truman got the customary criticism, but the real venom was hurled at the Communists and at those, who in the Republican view, are playing the Communists' game—notably the third party candidate, Henry Wallace.

NEW DEAL PARTY

The idea was not to attack the Democratic Party as such, but to caricature the fire on what speaker after speaker described as "the New Deal party," and to point that party as favourable to Communism at home, and a maker of secret deals advantageous to the Russian abroad.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, on the night he was nominated, promised the "greatest housecleaning that ever was," if he gets into the White House.

Along with their strong anti-stand the Republicans will promise America will do its part "within prudent limits" to help other countries. They will stress that this should be done in the interest of American security above all, and they will emphasise the "stop Communism" aspects of foreign aid.—Associated Press.

F.D.R. Helped Plan Doolittle Raid

Washington, June 28.—It is disclosed that the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt "apparently had a part in the planning of Lieut-General James Doolittle's air raid on Tokyo."

The story of the raid is contained in the first volume of "Army and Air Forces in World War II" compiled by the Air Force Historical Division and published by the University of Chicago Press.

The volume was accounted and edited by Wesley F. Craven, History Professor at the New York University and James L. Cate, Associate History professor at the University of Chicago.

Referring to the Doolittle raid, they said "apparently Mr. Roosevelt himself played a role in initiating the expedition, although it is not possible to determine its original author."—United Press.

BOYS TOWN IN NAGASAKI

New York, June 28.—The Rev. Cosmas Korb of the St. Francis Seminary at Staten Island, New York, is selling postage stamps in order to raise funds for the support of more than 200 orphans in Boys Town, Nagasaki, Japan.

The stamps are United States issues, including a complete set of four Franklin D. Roosevelt memorials and a five-cent United Nations commemorative stamp, each encased in a metal container similar to those used as currency during the Civil War.

The price of a set is US\$3.—United Press.